THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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B.P.P. Denounces Detention And Arrest In Canada

HUEY P. NEWTON: "MY BOW IS BENT- I'M GOING BACK TO FIGHT FALSE CHARGES"







BPNS photos

A rally with over 400 people was held outside of the Canadian Consulate General's Office in San Francisco to protest Canada's unjust detainment of Huey P. Newton. ELAINE BROWN (top left) delivers statement to press.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Declaring, "My bow is bent. I'm going back to the United States to fight false criminal charges," Black Panther Party founder and leader Huey P. Newton left the warm hospitality afforded him during his close to three years of forced political exile in the Republic of Cuba last Saturday, only to be unjustly detained and arrested upon arrival in Canada.

The following statement was read by Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown at a press conference held in front of the Canadian Consulate General's Office in San Francisco last Monday, June 27:

"The Black Panther Party today denounces the treachery and deceit of the Canadian government for defaming and illegally jailing

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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Editorial

AND A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

Ages nine to 19 they come, children, armed only with sticks and stones. Fearlessly, they face the enemy, grown men armed to the teeth. Their goal — liberation of Azania from the brutal oppression and dehumanization of the White apartheid system.

Perhaps never before in the history of the world have children taken such absolute charge of a revolution as have the Black youth of Soweto. "The Children," as they are called with awe and respect by their parents and elders, are daily organizing the over 1.5 million Blacks who live on the Soweto plantation — organizing them toward the destruction of one of the world's most repressive and racist political systems.

Listen to the words of one Black Soweto parent: "My 12-year-old comes in and warns me that if I go to work, 'we shall assault you.' *We*. Can you imagine that?"

Or, as a doctor in the "township" said in describing the widespread influence The Children have with adults throughout Soweto, "They know our weaknesses. They don't split us apart. They just grab us and put us into the action."

The critical role that The Children are playing in the Azanian liberation struggle was perhaps best described by one of their teachers. "They have made other people aware of the fallacy that the system is invincible."

The older generation of Black South Africans, many resigned to their slavelike existence in the land stolen from them by Europeans over three centuries ago, have gained new hope in the year that has passed since the first Soweto rebellion on June 16, 1976.

Day after day, The Children of Soweto commit revolutionary suicide. They know that because they dare to fight for their freedom, many of them must make the supreme sacrifice. Yet, through their deaths the oppressed people of the world have gained new strength, a renewed faith that humankind can live in peace together.

And a child shall lead them.□



"NEWTON'S COMING BACK! COINTELPRO RIGHT AWAY!"

Letters to the Editor

"PIMP/SLAVE MENTALITY"

Brothers and Sisters:

While looking for more evidence to prove that "capitalism" is based in the pimp/slave-mentality, I found something that will not only cause capitalism, as an economic system, to be scrapped, but what I found just might cause this political system to be done away with as well.

If I can prove that "capitalism" is based in the "pimp/slave-mentality," then what I have actually proven is that capitalism is criminal! That capitalism is a crime! But for a crime to be committed, there must be (a) criminal(s). And if "capitalism" is a crime, then the people who run the government of America are the criminals.

And if I am bringing charges against the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, then I can only testify to what I have personally witnessed. I have, therefore, personally witnessed that:

All of the above mentioned branches of government have intended, and deliberately oppress and illegally tax the majority of the people in this country, while systematically excluding from paying little if any taxes at all, those people who control the economic system of this country and who also participate in oppressing whom they will. This is (part of) the crime the government has committed against the masses. As proof of this crime, I offer the fact of law that the U.S. Constitution states that all taxation shall be "uniform" and the same for "everyone." If you don't believe me, look at the U.S. Constitution and read the following.

"The Congress shall have power 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States: BUT ALL DUTIES, IMPOSTS AND EXCISES SHALL BE UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES."

Now I know that your government will try to "loophole" this law by saying that the word "taxes" was left out of this document where "uniformity of application" is mentioned. And that is in fact what their crime is all about — "loopholes!" The word "duties" means "taxes" as do the words "imposts" and "excises." But if all taxes are not meant to be uniform, wherein does the U.S. Constitution give the government power to un-uniformly impose taxes, or better said — play favorites. (The ones with the most paying the least while the ones with the least pay the most — pimp/slave mentality!)

This is the law, and the law enforcers, the law makers, and the law interpreters all have with forethought, deliberately violate the law of the land, and there is no one for the people of this country to appeal to except "the world

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Disabled: "We Are No Longer Invisible"

The following article on the oppression of disabled people in the U.S. was written for the Guardian *by Joan Tollifson. A participant in the 25-day sit-in at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare offices in San Francisco, Ms. Tollifson offers an activist's analysis of the struggle by handicapped people against discrimination and for equal rights.*

There are 36 million disabled people in the U.S.

Disability can happen to anyone but it is make likely to happen to people who are Third World, working-class, or female. Forced to work at unsafe jobs and not having enough money for adequate health care, diet, car maintenance and other needs, they are especially likely to suffer disabling accidents.

Disabling work injuries in the U.S. totaled approximately 2.5 million in 1973, about 90,000 of them resulting in permanent disability.

Some 300,000 men returned from Vietnam permanently disabled. Every year, approximately 150,000 people are permanently disabled in car accidents. Children are born with disabilities often because their mothers were forced to work near toxins harmful to the fetus or were advised to take unsafe drugs during pregnancy. Most people experience some degree of disability in old age.

So when we talk about disabled people, we are not talking about a few "exceptional" cases. We are talking about millions of people, disproportionately representing those groups already oppressed by the system.

In a society where people's marketability depends largely on physical appearance, particularly in the case of women, the disabled are automatically excluded.

Disabled people are segregated by architectural barriers, inaccessible public transportation, lack of interpreters and communication devices for the deaf and oppressive attitudes. Disabled

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

THE BLACK PANTHER

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Test Scores Used To Eliminate Black Teachers In South Carolina

(Greenville, S.C.) - An increase in the minimum scores required by the state of South Carolina on tests for certification is threatening to eliminate new Black teachers and may lead to a Supreme Court ruling on the use of written tests for hiring teachers.

The results of the National Teacher Examinations administered last November and February to South Carolina graduating college seniors who plan to be teachers showed that, overall, 60 per cent passed. However, only three per cent of the Black seniors in the state's six predominantly Black colleges passed the test. At one Black college, 39 seniors took the test and none passed.

The use of the tests has been disputed for two years but the issue became crucial with the upgrading of scores for certification. The U.S. Justice Department, acting on complaints of discrimination made by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission((EEDC) and the National and South Carolina Education Association (SCEA) filed suit to bar the use of the tests, the *New York Times* reported.

Last April 14, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond, Virginia, and a three-judge panel ruled that the tests

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

BLACK AND POOR VOTERS KEY TO SPECIAL S.F. RECALL ELECTION

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Pro-district elections forces here in San Francisco are confidently looking forward to a victory in an upcoming August 2 election, provided there is a high voter turnout in the city's Black and poor districts.

The "No on A" campaign has a steady stream of support from labor unions, Democratic Party leaders and, most importantly, grassroots community organizations.

Campaign manager Mike Mason comments, "It's easier this time than it was in November.

"There's a lot more interest in district elections since we won so convincingly last time, so we get more volunteers and offers of support. Being a winner sure helps."

In 1976, Proposition T, calling for the establishment of district elections won handily in the city's municipal elections. However, right-wing forces, headed by arch-conservative John Barbegelata, collected over 20,000 signatures to force a special election aimed at repealing Proposition T (Proposition A in the August 2 elections) and calling for the recall of Mayor George Moscone, Sheriff Richard Hongisto and District Attorney Joseph Freitas (Proposition B). All of these elected officials have been at odds with conservative members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, in particular, Barbegelata.



District elections will give representative political power to San Francisco Black and Third World neighborhoods.

Barbegelata was narrowly defeated by Moscone in the 1975 mayor's race and Propositions A and B, which he formulated, are apparently part of a personal vendetta against Moscone's administration. However, downtown financial interests are more concerned with abolishing district elections, which have a potential for transforming the political power base in the city.

"We're campaigning with the 'No on B' campaign," says Mason, "but we're the 'No on A' forces into door-to-door campaigning and they're into media events."

Mason pointed out that the "No on B" forces have kept a tight grip on their huge treasury since most of the funds come from Democratic downtown businessmen who support George Moscone, but don't like district elections.

In previous elections, the city's Board of Supervisors were elected by a citywide at-large vote. Supervisors usually came from upper-middle class White neighborhoods of the city.

Under district elections (see map) there is a definite chance that five minority members could be elected to the Board of Supervisors whereas no Black or Third World supervisors have been *elected* before.

Under the plan approved by voters last year for district elections there are five districts in which minorities are the majority. They are:

•District 3 — 57 per cent minority, 49 per cent Chinese;

•District 4 — 58 per cent minority, 42 per cent Black;

•District 6 — 61 per cent minority, 42 per cent Latino;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Dellums Endorses July 4 Rally For Jobs And Justice

(Oakland, Calif.) - Popular Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, Alameda County Supervisor John George, the Charles Houston Bar Association and Third World Fund have added their endorsements to the swelling list of supporters for the upcoming July 4 March and Rally for Jobs and Justice.

Also endorsing the march and rally in this last week before the event are: the Drug Awareness Program, the Union of Democratic Philippinos (KDP), the Niagara Democratic Movement; and the Intercommunal Survival Committee.

Leading organizers for the march and rally say they expect a turn out of between 500 to 1,000 people.

The march is scheduled to begin at 12:00 noon at 33rd and West Streets, site of the brutal murder of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth just six days away from his 15th birthday, on November 1, 1973.



East Oakland rally against police crimes.

Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the crusading mother of the slain youth and a prime mover for the event will lead the march through

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

THIRD WORLD NEWS BUREAU BATTLES K.P.F.A. RADIO

(Oakland, Calif.) — East Oakland's Third World News Bureau is presently engaged in a conflict with KPFA Radio of Berkeley over control of the progressive news agency.

From its studios, the Third World News Bureau broadcasts over KPFA Radio timely and educational programs, several times a week, concerning events of interest to poor and oppressed people.

At a press briefing held last week at the Bureau's offices, located at 3210 E. 14th Street, Cristina Medina, community relations co-director, discussed at length the background of the Bureau's dispute with KPFA.



CRISTINA MEDINA, community relations co-director at the Third World News Bureau, at press briefing.

Third World staff people at KPFA organized to form a Third World programming department at the Berkeley station in the summer of 1973. The station's management opposed the project and its coordinator was abruptly fired.

Subsequently, Third World programmers at KPFA challenged that station's license before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on the grounds of discrimination in hiring practices.

The following summer KPFA staff went on strike, unanimously demanding more democratic decision-making policies, reinstatement of fired Third World employees and the firing of management. The strike was highly successful, forcing the station to go off the air for one month.

In the fall of 1974, the Third World Department of KPFA was formally recognized, and one year later the Department's East Oakland staff formed the Third World News Bureau.

Seeking to be as independent of KPFA as possible, Third World News Bureau staff have been engaged in consistent fundraising efforts, relying on KPFA only as their fiscal agent. After considerable debate, in October, 1976, KPFA decided to pay a salary to Bureau Director Tarabu Betserai.

Then, according to a Bureau statement, "For fundamental reasons of survival and security we moved to incorporate ourselves in a sound business fashion, raise our own funds, generate monies, and pay our own personnel so that we could provide the kind of community linkage which we felt was so important for KPFA."

A formal letter was sent to KPFA informing the station that the Bureau had incorporated as the Community Information Network.

On June 6, KPFA General Manager Jo Anne Wallace announced that Betserai's position had been terminated and that members of the Bureau would no longer be extended the status of paid or unpaid staff. According to Wallace, she had no prior knowledge of the Bureau's incorporation.

Betserai's sudden firing and dismissal of Bureau personnel from KPFA occurred while the Bureau was engaged in contract negotiations with the station.

The Bureau's statement points out: "We feel that a progressive station, like KPFA supposes to be, should embrace, encourage and support all efforts of oppressed people to organize. Instead, the opposite has happened. We are seen as the 'bandits,' the 'instigators' and the 'terrorists!. . .' "

Emphasizing that the Bureau is the only group of Third World people offering this kind of news service in the city, Cristina said the news organization would like to expand its services as a news resource center.

With greater funding, the Third World News Bureau would like to provide training in news writing, taping, tape editing and other related services to those Third World people seeking employment in radio.☐

Racist Textbooks Approved By Calif. Board Of Education

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The California State Board of Education recently approved three racist social science textbooks despite the heated objections of minority community groups.

Members of the Filipino Far West Task Conference (FWTC) initiated the protest against the textbooks earlier this year, blasting the distortion of Filipino history. After a series of hearings before the state Board the FWTC allied with community groups and other minorities to speak out against the books for their racist portrayals of Black and Third World people in general.

The books approved by the Board were *American Adventures*, published by Allyn and Bacon; *Challenge of America*, published by Holt; and *Let Freedom Ring: A United States History*, published by Silver Burdette.

After the Board's decision, which came in a split vote, Sorey Rocamura of the FWTC accused some Board members of being blatantly "racist."

FOURTH BOOK

A fourth book that was reviewed by the Board, *America — Its People and Its Values*, was rejected as being "shoddy" and "patronizing" to minorities.

FWTC member Cynthia Bonta said that all four of the books were "demeaning" and "fall pitifully short of state requirements" against racial discrimination in textbooks.

Ms. Bonta went on to say, "It's true that minorities have received more exposure but if we are mentioned only to be put down, then we'd rather not be mentioned at all."

Ms. Bonta demanded that certain racist passages of the books be removed and completely rewritten.

Board member Lorenza Schmidt blasted the books' "historically inaccurate" portrayal of the Mexican-American War.☐

This Week In Black History

July 2, 1822

On July 2, 1822, Denmark Vesey, a slave rebel, and five of his aides were hanged at Blake's Landing in Charleston, South Carolina. The Vesey slave revolt was one of the most elaborate of its kind on record, involving thousands of Black people in Charleston. The plot was betrayed by a house slave.

June 27, 1833

Prudence Crandall, a White woman, was arrested for conducting an academy for Black girls in Canterbury, Connecticut, on June 27, 1833. It was illegal at that time to open such an educational institution for Black people and the school was later closed.

July, 1915

The Klu Klux Klan received a charter from Fulton County, Georgia, Superior Court in July of 1915. With an anti-Black philosophy, the KKK embarked on a campaign of murder and terrorism against Black people. The modern Klan spread to Alabama and other Southern states, reaching the height of its influence in the 1920s. By 1924, the organization was strong in Oklahoma, California, Oregon, Indiana, and Ohio. At its height, the Klan had an estimated four million members.



W.E.B. DuBOIS

June 27, 1863

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, renowned Black scholar, Pan-Africanist Congress organizer and NAACP founder, died in Accra, Ghana, on June 27, 1963.

Mitchell, Haldeman Begin Terms In Luxury "Prisons"

(Montgomery, Ala.) - Taunts of "They got you now, Big John. You're nothing but another convict with a number, now," greeted former Attorney General John Mitchell, upon his arrival at the federal prison camp here last week to begin serving a 30-month to eight-year term for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

The day before, June 21, former Presidential aide H.R. Haldeman, one of Mitchell's accomplices in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary and other crimes, surrendered to authorities at the federal minimum security facility at Lompoc, California.

Mitchell, Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, also a top aide in the administration of former President Richard Nixon, were all sentenced over two years ago to serve two and one-half years to eight years for conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in the Watergate cover-up. Ehrlichman, who turned himself in last October while appeals in the case were still pending, is serving time in a federal prison in Arizona.

#24171-157 was the number assigned to Mitchell, whose picture once hung in a place of honor at the minimum security federal institution on Maxwell Air Force Base. Despite prison superintendent Robert W. Grunska's insistence that the ex-chief law

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8



Convicted Watergater JOHN MITCHELL (foreground) is escorted to prison by U.S. marshal.

COALITION TO STOP CHICAGO 21 PLAN FILES SUIT

MOVE TO HALT URBAN REMOVAL

(Chicago, Ill.) - Charging the city of Chicago with arrogance and racism, the Coalition Against the Chicago 21 Plan filed a suit in federal court here on June 23 to block the unrepresentative Chicago Economic Development Commission (CEDC). The suit could block up to $50 million of federal funds from coming to Chicago.

Coalition spokespersons pointed out that the city has applied for these funds on the basis of its large and poor working communities. However, they charged, "Nowhere in the city's numerous plans are we mentioned."

A press conference announcing the lawsuit was held in city hall as the Chicago Planning Commission (CPC) was holding public hearings on the Dearborn Park project. This project, according to the Coalition, is the second phase of implementing the city's master plan to protect and encircle Chicago's downtown area.

The first phase in the city's masterplan was the cutting of services and construction of housing in Chicago's numerous oppressed communities.

Dearborn Park is a planned project for the middle and upper middle class with projected rents ranging from $300-$550. It has been dubbed the "walled city within a city" because of the tight security precautions planned for it and because there will be only one entrance and one exit to the entire 50-acre project.

Darron Perkins, coordinator of



Badly-needed housing for Chicago's Black and poor will not be constructed under the Chicago 21 Plan.

the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, concluded his description of the extreme poverty and poor services in Lawndale, on Chicago's Westside, as follows:

"Since the Civil War, Black people were promised 40 acres and a mule as restitution for 200 years of slavery. You're taking our 40 acres with the Dearborn Park project. I suppose you'll be sending the mules to Lawndale."

Other representatives of the Coalition who testified included Bob Lucas, director of the Kenwood-Oakland Community Organization; a representative of the Kilson Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan; a representative of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Slim Coleman of the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC); and James Chapman, attorney for the Coalition's lawsuit.

Because the lawsuit filed by the Coalition only indirectly includes Dearborn Park, Coalition repre-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

South Korean C.I.A. Bribes In Congress Exposed

(Washington, D.C.) - Calling the present South Korean government "a one-man dictatorship," a former head of that country's Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) testified before a House subcommittee here last week that the agency has been instrumental in bankrolling bribery on Capitol Hill.

Kim Hyung Wook, KCIA director from 1963 to 1969, revealed that in 1967 he personally arranged for three million dollars in South Korean government funds to be provided as collateral for financing the exclusive George Town Club, to which Presidents and high-ranking U.S. government officials have belonged over the years.

In another development, House investigators have established a definite link between the KCIA, South Korean evangelist Rev. Sun Myung Moon and a former private propaganda agency, Radio Free Asia.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, the 52-year-old Kim, who fled South Korea in 1973 after a political break with strongman President Park Chung Hee, named Park Tong Sun, a wealthy South Korean businessman, as the person to whom the money for funding the George Town Club was given.

Park Tong Sun disappeared months ago following disclosures of his widespread activities in influence peddling in the nation's capital — including the bribery of several congressman and senators — and is believed to be living in London. His implication by Kim in involvement in KCIA activities in the U.S. has laid the legal basis for his being named a foreign agent.

In a closed session later, Kim, an ex-South Korean Army colonel who helped Park Chung Hee plot the coup that brought him to power to 1961, named former Congressmen Richard Hanna of California and Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey as "two close friends" in Congress of Park Tong Sun.

Kim testified that Park told him the two ex-congressmen had agreed "to help in modernizing the Korean armed forces" if the Seoul government would assist them in rice sales overseas.

Gallagher was released from prison in 1974 after serving less than two years for income tax evasion. Hanna has admitted that he grossed more than $60,000 over three years as a silent partner with Park in an import-export venture.

Speaking through an interpreter during the crowded, heavily

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

HUEY P. NEWTON: "MY BOW IS BENT"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

the leader and founder of our Party, Huey P. Newton, upon his arrival in Toronto on Saturday, June 25.

"After close to three years of forced political exile, Huey P. Newton is making an open and honest attempt to return to the United States to stand trial for the totally fabricated charges lodged against him. Though his return marks the end of a period in which Huey could live as a totally free individual in the liberated Republic of Cuba, he and our Party understand that it is here in the United States that our destinies and struggles must be acted out.

"Prior to leaving the Republic of Cuba, Huey received guarantees from the U.S. Justice Department, the Extradition Division of the state of California's Legal Affairs Office and the Canadian Embassy in Cuba to the effect that no attempt would be made to extradite or arrest him while en route to California.



Black Panther Party member ERICKA HUGGINS and youth march in protest over Huey Newton's unjust detainment by Canadian immigration officials.

"Further, the Justice Department and the state of California agreed that Huey could spend up to 10 days without an attempt to arrest or extradite him in order to confer with his attorneys on the legal technicalities of his re-entry. (Sheldon Otis is the chief counsel in the case.) It should also be noted that the Justice Department and the state of California were duly informed, and it was appropriately arranged with the Canadian government through its Cuban Embassy, that the 10-day allotment would be spent in Canada.

"Despite these agreements and arrangements, however, Bud Cullen, the Canadian Minister of Immigration and Manpower, illegally detained and arrested Huey upon entrance into Canada for having engaged in an act of so-called 'moral turpitude,' an alleged assault on a police officer conviction in the mid-1960s. Huey remains in Brampton County Jail. Huey was denied the right, as provided for under Canadian law, to confer with his attorney at the point of detention.

"Furthermore, the Black Panther Party condemns the unequal treatment accorded Huey Newton:

•"Rock singer John Lennon entered Canada as a convicted drug dealer and, like Huey, was detained for having engaged in an act of 'moral turpitude.' Within hours, however, Lennon was given an immediate hearing and released on $3,000 bail, which was returned to him when he left Canada.

•"White middle class war resisters have entered Canada illegally, but with the obvious blessing of the Ministry of Immigration and Manpower, and have not been detained.

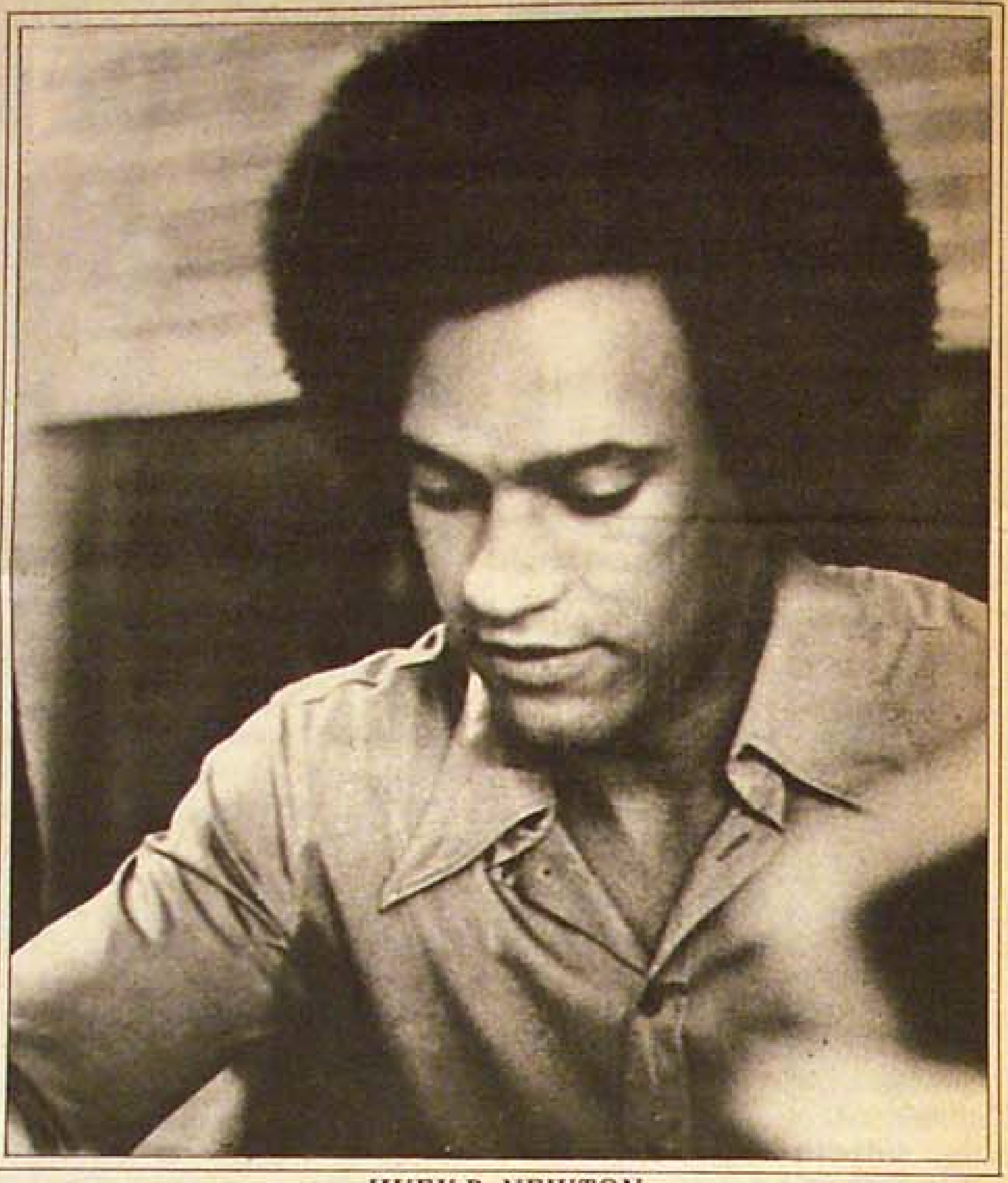
•"In 1971, when en route to the People's Republic of China, Huey himself made a well-publicized trip to Ottawa and was not arrested.

"In light of all these facts, the acts of the Canadian Ministry of Immigration and Manpower are not only unreasonable, but racist.

"We are asking, if the Canadian government refuses to honor its own embassy's agreement, if the Canadian government chooses to oppose both the U.S. Justice Department and the state of California, that it at least accord Huey P. Newton equal treatment under the law.

"As a final note, the Black Panther Party openly questions this unusual influence and power wielded by the Canadian Ministry of Immigration and Manpower. While the U.S. Department of Justice and the state of California have shown a sense of reasonableness in this matter, the U.S. CIA may be operating, as usual, as a government above the government, using its dirty tricks to harass and discredit Huey P. Newton."

As Elaine and Sheldon Otis presided over the press conference, across the street over 400 Black Panther Party members and their supporters held a



HUEY P. NEWTON

spirited "Free Huey" demonstration outside the office building housing the Canadian Consulate General's Office.

It was, without question, one of the most enthusiastic and high-spirited rallies the Bay Area has seen since the "Free Huey" demonstrations of the late 1960s, attracting the attention of hundreds of tourists, shoppers and workers in downtown San Francisco. Many of those who drove by flashed "V," "Victory," signs while others raised clinched fists in a "Power to the People" salute.

Meanwhile, in interviews with the media prior to leaving Cuba and in Canada, Huey reasserted his innocence of the false charges against him, citing federal government conspiracies against him and the Black Panther Party. New evidence has been collected, he said, to prove him correct.

Recent Congressional investigations have disclosed that the FBI and the CIA both had used "many illegal tactics against the Party," Huey said.

"There is some conspiracy against the Party since 1966 [when the Black Panther Party was founded] and against me in particular. The charges that are against me now are based on CIA conspiracies against the Black Panther Party.

"A change of administrations does not mean an end to the system of exploitation which I oppose," Huey said, adding at a later point that he had "no illusions" that the Carter administration was a "fair and just" one.

"Big business still runs the United States government.

"But," Huey continued, "There is now a more congenial atmosphere for the kind of court battle that we are going to fight. After all these revelations of recent years, the people are prepared to believe the kind of conspiracies that the government has inflicted upon us.

"Because of this," Huey said, "I depend upon the people's consciousness to give me a fair trial or see to it that I get one."

Citing other factors in his decision to return, Huey, 35, said, "We have just been instrumental in electing a new mayor, the first Black mayor in Oakland, and we've elected the first Black supervisor," referring to Mayor-elect Lionel Wilson and John George of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

PROGRESSIVE POLITICS

Huey said he planned to continue to work for "progressive politics" in America and was "looking forward to resuming my position as leader of the Black Panther Party.

"Our goal is to be instrumental in contributing to change so that there'll be more freedom for people in particular," Huey said.

"We will push for full employment and other programs to get justice for our people."□



Black student arrested at anti-apartheid protest.

Major Anti-Apartheid Protest Set For U.C. Regents Meeting

(Berkeley, Calif.) - A major protest, demanding that the University of California (U.C.) divest itself of over $350 million in investments in apartheid South Africa, is planned for July 15 at the U.C. Extension Center in San Francisco at a regular meeting of the U.C. Regents.

Presently, a statewide mobilization effort by Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) is in progress to mobilize people for the July 15 rally and for a statewide planning meeting to be held the next day, July 16, at U.C. Santa Cruz. Last month over 400 students were arrested in Santa Cruz after an anti-apartheid march of over 1,000 people.

At the regents meeting in San Francisco, CUAA will continue to press its demands for U.C. to divest itself of investments in South Africa with the support of a wide range of student organizations, labor unions, community groups and elected officials. The major demands of the protest will be:

•The dropping of all charges against 56 arrested in a recent anti-apartheid sit-in at U.C. Berkeley Sproul Hall (presently student participants in this protest are under threat of loss of their financial aid);

•Divestiture of U.C. investments in South Africa;

•An end to apartheid in South Africa and an end to ideological and institutional racism in the U.S.

A speaker from the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), organizers of last year's June 16 Soweto rebellion, is expected to attend this demon-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

MINORITIES IN MAJORITY BY 1990

CALIFORNIA'S THIRD WORLD POPULATION SOARS

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Some 34.7 per cent of California's total population are members of minority groups, according to a report just released by the Office of Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally.

The report on Third World Population in California is the result of an intern research project sponsored by Dymally's office and directed by Rupert Francisco, a student from the University of California at Riverside.

In the past seven years, according to the report, California has had a minority growth of 14.3 per cent from 20.4 per cent of the total population in 1970 to 34.7 per cent in 1977, an increase of over four million people. The report states, "If the present trend continues, by 1990, California minorities will comprise a staggering 60.7 per cent of the total population."



The Black and Third World population of Caifornia is rapidly rising.

ACCURATE INFORMATION

Lt. Governor Dymally has emphasized the importance of acquiring accurate information on the growth of California's ethnic minorities. The Black official recently made the statement that California may soon be the nation's first "Third World" state.

"Neither the media, the government, nor private interests are preparing for this emerging phenomenon and will consequently be unprepared to meet the challenge," stated Dymally. He continued, "It is time for the state and the nation to begin meeting the needs of this populace."

According to the report, examples of the ethnic breakdown of California's population are as follows:

•Mexican-American — 4,239,-600;

•Blacks — 1,645,000;

•Japanese — 350,000;

•Chinese — 300,000;

•Filipino — 300,000; and

•Native American — 239,000.

An analysis of the report states that while there has been a decline in the White population of California (from 15.9 million to 15.7 million) since 1970, the minority population has doubled (from four to 8.3 million) in the same time period.

The interns' enumeration of California's Third World population is one of the first studies of its kind to be done in this state. Many feel the demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau is inaccurate in this area.

Jorge Pineiro, a member of Dymally's Commision on Intergroup Relations, raises problems that occur because of inaccurate figures: "When you approach a government agency for help on a problem, they ask: Where is the data? The income breakdown? How many of you are there?"

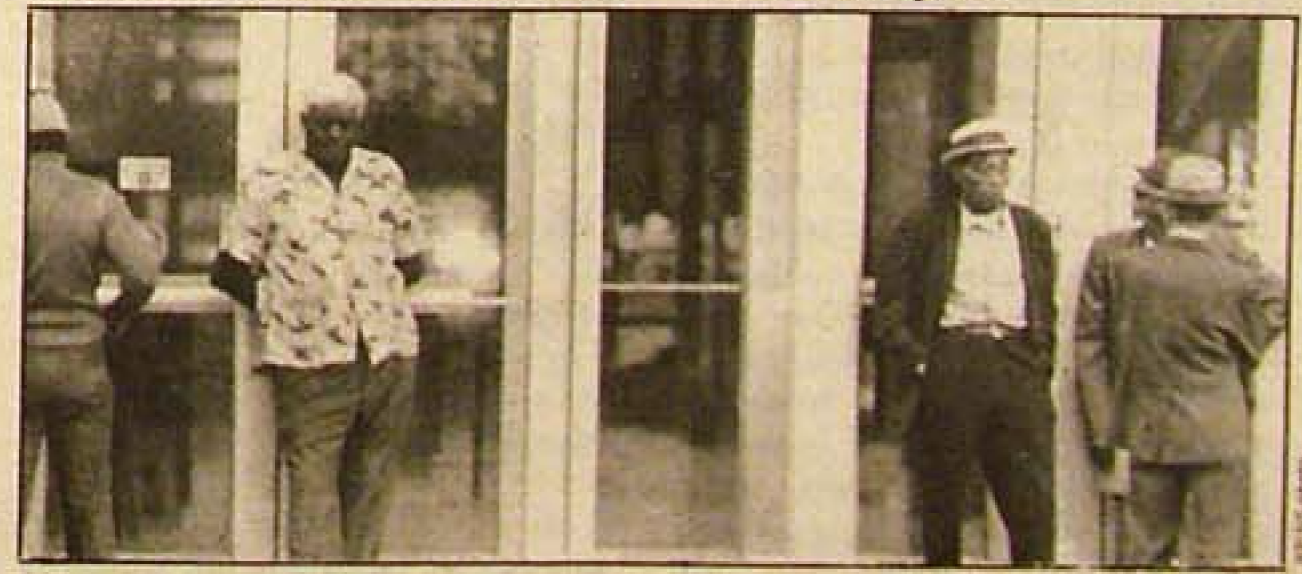
According to the interns' research, the Census Bureau data is utilized for public policy decisions and fiscal allocations. Many minority groups become victims of fiscal ill-apportionment which results in deficient governmental response to the pressing socio-economic problems they encounter.□

Bias Against Elderly In Federal Programs Revealed

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Civil Rights Commission announced last week that it has evidence that federally funded social programs often discriminate against the elderly and that public jobs programs frown on applicants 45 and older.

The Commission, which discovered the age discrimination in a preliminary investigation, is now planning a full-scale probe with public hearings in four cities.

The study will focus on programs such as food stamps, Medicaid, mental health, vocational rehabilitation, education, housing and public service jobs on which the government spends $23 billion a year.



The elderly are discriminated against in federally-funded social programs and when they apply for jobs in public works programs.

Congress passed a law in 1975 making it illegal to discriminate on the basis of age in programs receiving federal funds. It is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1979.

Prior to this date, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare must issue regulations spelling out ways to insure fair treatment for the elderly. To assist in this, Congress has instructed the Commission to investigate the extent of age discrimination.

One example of age discrimination cited thus far is the community mental health center. According to Eileen Bradley, director of a commission task force on age discrimination, "The mental health centers fail to reach into the community to offer their services to the aged and to children suffering from mental disturbances."□



Angry Black parents lead protest against school budget cuts ordered by Philadelphia banks. The bank and the state government are proposing $173 million in cutbacks for the 1977-1978 school year.

BANKS HALT $173 MILLION FOR SCHOOLS

PHILLY PARENTS FIGHT SCHOOL CUTBACKS

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Over 8,000 angry parents, students, and teachers converged on the state capital in Harrisburg recently to demand money for Philadelphia schools.

Last month a consortium of eleven Philadelphia banks, in exchange for a $31.5 million loan to the city school system, demanded and received a $173 million cut in the 1977-78 education budget. This represents more than one-quarter of the entire budget and will devastate public education here.

The 165 buses that rolled into Harrisburg were organized by the Philadelphia Home and School Association (Philadelphia's parent-teacher association) with support from the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers (PFT).

The demonstration was billed as a massive lobbying effort for the passage of two school-aid measures.

But, neither of the proposed bills is a solution for Philadelphia schools. The first would provide a $55 million subsidy, preventing less than one-third of the scheduled cuts and layoffs. The other $100 million measure would still mean massive budget slashing.

Both bills would also increase taxes on working people. The burden for education would again be forced onto their shoulders, while the banks would continue to rake in $50 million yearly in interest and insurance payments.

Many at the demonstration understood the trick, booing and jeering Governor Milton Shapp when he told the parents that many of the proposed cuts are necessary.

Florence Smith, one of the demonstrators, was not impressed with the officials' promises.

"They say they've got no money," said Smith, "so what are they doing with my taxes? I don't even have children, but I'm here because I pay school taxes. I don't want children to grow up ignorant and work hard as I did."

Meanwhile, a group of parents in Philadelphia have formed a coalition called United for Schools.

On Monday, June 6, United for Schools called for a picket line outside board of education offices while the school board was meeting. Thirty to forty parents participated. They called for full funding of the schools.

Teachers are also beginning to organize. A number of teachers have proposed a resolution that will be presented at the next union meeting. It calls on the PFT to initiate a cutbacks coalition that can reach out to and involve the community. □

Mitchell, Haldeman Begin Terms In Luxury "Prisons"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

enforcement official "will be handled as any other inmate," the 63-year-old Mitchell arrived at the prison facility in a dark blue Cadillac — certainly unusual treatment for "any other inmate."

(Haldeman was allowed to leave Lompoc in order to attend the graduation of his daughter from the University of California Boalt School of Law at Berkeley.)

Indeed, the Federal Prison Camp and the Lompoc facility where Haldeman is being held are scarcely prisons at all. Mitchell, the first former U.S. attorney general to go to prison in American history, Haldeman and Ehrlichman are "doing time" at places that would be more accurately described as resort areas than prisons.

The 290 inmates held in the Alabama prison "often pass their time by fishing or sunning" by the Alabama River that borders one side of the Federal Prison Camp, reports the *New York Times*. The only fence on the prison grounds is designed to keep horseback riders from accidentally wandering onto the 25-acre prison grounds.

The dormitory-like building in which Mitchell lives is air-conditioned and is divided into cubicles that are shared by two or three inmates.

The majority of the prisoners at the camp have been convicted of "white collar" crimes. Among those in detention are a few doctors and lawyers convicted for income tax violations or commercial frauds. A number of Alabama state legislators and other officials have also been imprisoned at the camp.

Mitchell has been virtually assured that he will not do any hard labor while he is a prisoner. His work assignment will most likely be clerical, for, in Grunska's words, "I'm not going to have any 63-year-old man pushing a lawn mower in this heat."

Mitchell wears brown prison clothing, but Haldeman does not face any such restriction at Lompoc, which is located 50 miles from Santa Barbara near Vandenburg Air Force Base. Describing the prison, the *New York Times* said:

"The atmosphere is relaxed. Guards dressed in blazers and double-knit slacks count the prisoners six times a day. . . There are no uniforms and so the prisoners dress in khaki slacks, expensive sport shirts and other clothes they bring from home."

Many of Lompoc's 1,550 inmates have held high positions in banking, manufacturing, and other industries. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Pendleton 14

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) - Corporal Curtis Jones, 22, of the Camp Pendleton 14, was sentenced to three months at hard labor last week in the case of 14 Black Marines who were charged for defending themselves against KKK attacks here last November. Jones was also demoted to the rank of private and fined $450.

Welfare Favors Rural

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration's proposed welfare plan favors the rural states of the South and West over the industrial states of the Eastern Seaboard and the Midwest, which have large concentrations of Black people. A *New York Times* investigation revealed last week that states like North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Kentucky, where the poor live mostly outside urban areas, would receive proportionally more benefits than would states like New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where large populations of Black people live in urban areas.

Blacks Beaten

(Detroit, Mich.) - Two Black couples were dragged from their car and savagely beaten with bottles, baseball bats and sledge hammers in one of three separate attacks on Blacks here last week by a racist, drunken mob of over 300 White students. In the first attack, 300 Whites surrounded and chased a Black couple in their car, which was followed by an attack on six Black youths in another car. Tommy Jones, 21, his brother and their girl friends were then dragged from their car and beaten in a third attack. None of the White youth involved has yet to be charged.

I.N.S. Exploitation

(Washington, D.C.) - Following personal intervention by President Carter, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) approved — "in the national interest" — the admission of 309 Mexican farmworkers to pick crops in southwest Texas. The United Farm Workers (UFW) union warned that the INS action could be the forerunner of a new "bracero" type program, which in the past exploited Mexican allies as a cheap source of labor.

Federal Probe Of Philadelphia Police Started

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Federal investigations of the Philadelphia Police Department are now underway after a survey published last week revealed widespread brutality, consisting of some 272 cases of police beatings against citizens last year.

The charges were first made public at recent hearings held by the NAACP and in a six-week series of articles in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The charges were made, primarily, against the police department's 84-member homicide squad.

David W. Marston, who is heading the investigation, stated



Philadelphia police, following in the tradition of former police chief and present Mayor Frank Rizzo, beat Black man unmercifully.

that a federal grand jury will be impaneled next month. The jury will mainly be concerned with investigating the evidence of police brutality against citizens.

Marston said his aides have also been given permission by the Justice Department to investigate possible violations of federal civil rights laws by the Philadelphia Police Department.

The *Inquirer* series contained horrifying accounts of police terror committed by the homicide division of the Philadelphia police force. Suspects were usually beaten into submission and forced to sign "confessions."

In the newspaper series, a police detective and a former cop openly admitted that these brutal practices are common within the division and sanctioned by high-ranking police officials. The city's police have followed in the tradition of Mayor Frank Rizzo, former chief of police, who is known for his gangster-style politics throughout the city.☐

ASSEMBLY ACTION EXPECTED IN AUGUST

CALIF. SENATE OVERRIDES BROWN'S DEATH PENALTY VETO

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Voting 27-12, the exact two-thirds majority required, the state Senate last week overrode Governor Edmund Brown's veto of the bill to restore the death penalty in California.

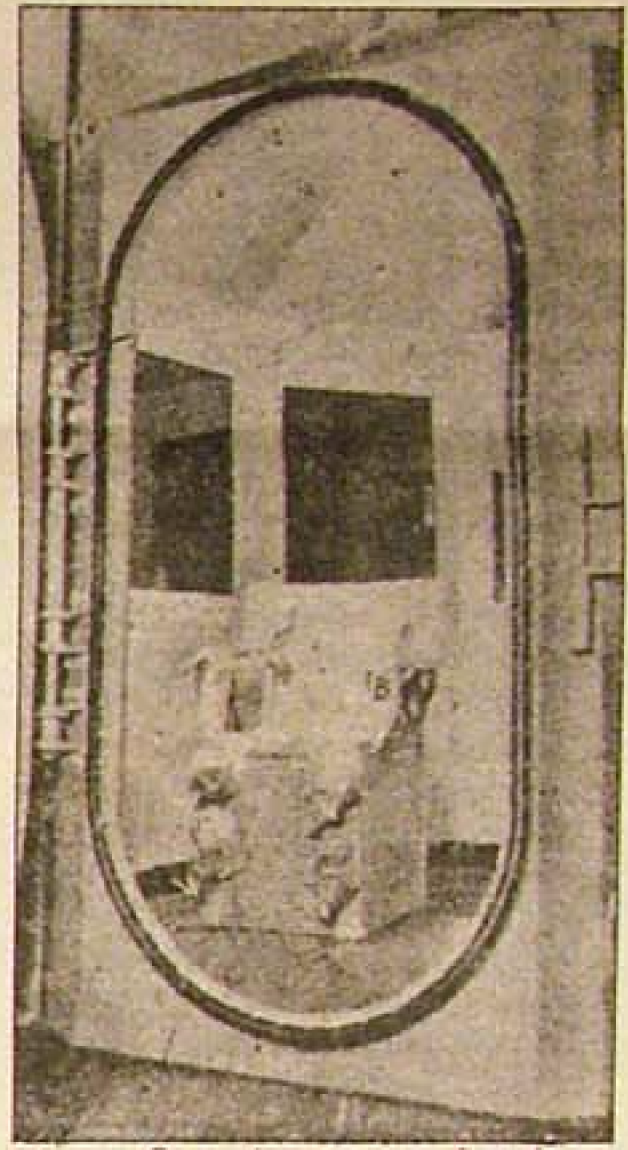
The controversial bill now awaits action from the Assembly, where the vote is expected to be close. Death penalty advocates have one month to marshal their forces in the Assembly as the vote there will not take place until after the legislature returns from its summer recess in August.

Fifty-four votes are needed in order for the override to pass through the Assembly.

The Senate override was the second in California history in over 30 years and the first since 1974 when Ronald Reagan was governor.

The 27th and deciding vote in the 40-member Senate was cast by Los Angeles Democrat Alex P. Garcia, a Chicano who once opposed capital punishment but said he voted for the bill because of his personal knowledge of a murder case.

Republican John V. Briggs of Fullerton, a notorious opponent of gay rights — who intends to introduce legislation barring gay people from teaching in public schools — abstained in the senate vote. Briggs favors capital punishment but said Senator George



San Quentin gas chamber.

Deukmejian's bill is a "weak law."

Briggs, who is actively seeking the 1978 Republican gubernatorial nomination, launched an attack on Governor Brown, calling him "the most political governor in the history of the state of California."

The reactionary Briggs added that if the override succeeds, "We would have a weak law in the hands of a weak governor who is going to send it to a (state) supreme court which is not going to enforce the law."

Briggs vowed to place stronger death penalty legislation on the ballot as an initiative in 1978.

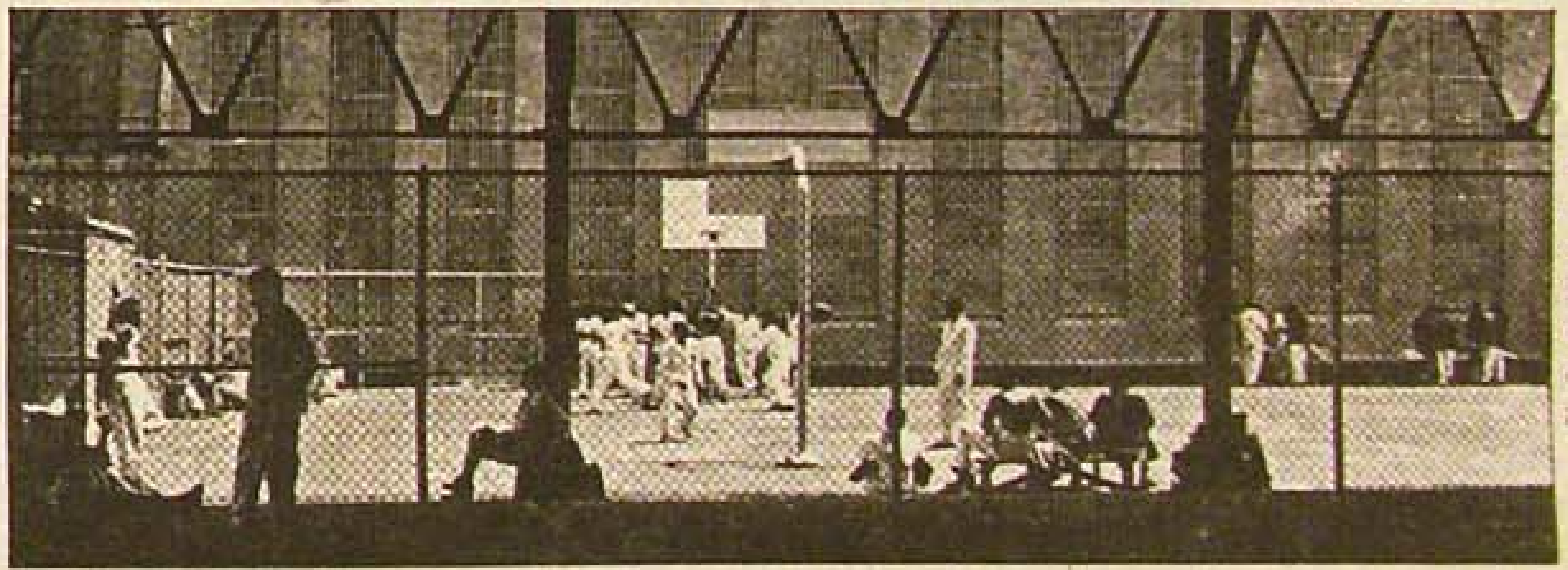
San Francisco Republican Senator Milton Marks blasted Briggs' overtly political remarks. "To make this (death penalty) a matter of politics is reprehensible. A matter of this kind is not political," Marks declared.

SAN FRANCISCO LEGISLATOR

The San Francisco legislator said that the bill is full of loopholes and added that "the issue is: Do you believe we should take another human life? I do not. I think this is a very sad day for the state of California."

On May 27, Governor Brown vetoed the death penalty bill after it barely passed both houses of the legislature. The 41-year-old governor carried out a promise he made last January that he would veto any capital punishment bill passed by the state legislature.

If the Assembly overrides the governor's veto, the death penalty would be restored for 16 offenses, including murder for hire; murder of a police officer; killing a witness to prevent the giving of testimony; and murder during a rape, robbery or kidnapping.☐



Prisoners received a severe setback when the U.S. Supreme Court recently denied them the right to unionize.

Supreme Court Denies Prisoners' Right To Unionize

(Washington, D.C.) - In a serious setback to prison reform, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in a 7-2 vote last week that prison inmates have no right to unionize in penal institutions.

The high court, dominated by Nixon appointees, based their decision on the reasoning that prisoners must surrender some of their Constitutional rights when they are incarcerated.

Although the Court did not specifically state that prison officials may bar inmates' unions, the reactionary decision gave state penal authorities broad powers to keep such groups from all traditional union functions — holding meetings, organizing new members and mailing union literature from outside prison walls to inmates.

Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan were the dissenting members of the high court and both had bitter comment to make on this majority decision.

Brennan called the ruling "an aberration" and a "retreat" from former efforts to treat prisoners as human beings.

Marshall said: "The Court, in apparent fear of a prison reform organization which has the temerity to call itself a 'union,' takes a giant step backwards towards the 19th century when prisoners were viewed as slaves of the state."

In his dissenting opinion, Mar-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

CONGRESS REJECTS CARTER PARDON

(Washington, D.C.) - The Senate rejected President Carter's pardon of Vietnam draft resisters last week by refusing to grant the federal funds needed to carry out the pardon.

Funds for the pardon program were included in a $7.7 billion funding bill for several government departments. By a 44-38 vote, the Senate defeated an amendment by Senator Mark Hatfield to strike a provision denying federal funds for the program. According to Hatfield, this restriction "would effectively gut President Carter's pardon program for Vietnam-era draft resisters."

According to a Justice Department spokesperson, nearly all the indictments and investigations of draft resisters have already been dropped, so the measure was likely to affect only those who had taken citizenship in another country and applied for readmission to the U.S.

The spokesperson stated that only 283 of the estimated 2,200 draft resisters have returned to the U.S. and that it is not known how many men have taken foreign citizenship. Most draft resisters have no intentions of ever returning to this country to live and have little or no faith in Carter's so-called "pardon."



Carter's so-called pardon will be of little help to hundreds of thousands of Black and poor G.I.s who received dishonorable discharges.

Hatfield said the pardon, which ignores hundreds of thousands of Black and poor service people who received the stigma of less-than-honorable discharges, was "granted in a spirit of reconciliation as a means of putting one of the most controversial and divisive wars in our history behind us."

However, right-wing senators, among them former Vice-Presidential candidate Robert Dole, even refused to accept Carter's watered-down pardon.

If Carter wishes to strike the pardon restrictions of the funding bill, he will have to veto the entire measure. A court appeal is being considered. □

Support Organized For Bay Area A.I.M. Activist

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Support is being mobilized for long-time American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Sid Welsh, who will soon go on trial for false charges of illegal possession of explosives.

Welsh, an active member of AIM in the Bay Area, is facing a new trial on charges of illegal possession of an explosive device in Indio, California. On May 7, 1976, in Indio, Sid was found guilty by a racist court-proceeding despite the fact that no evidence was ever produced. As an Indian, and, particularly, an AIM member, the prosecution convinced the all-White jury that he could have possessed the alleged two blasting caps. On this basis, Sid could face five years to life. A motion for a new trial was made by the defense. It was granted, and now, once again, the frame-up attempt will be made.

A day before Sid's arrest, a bomb threat was called into Bureau of Indian (BIA) Affairs police in Parker, Arizona, not far from Indio. Sid is from Parker. A bomb was found at the Parker BIA building. The FBI alleged, but didn't substantiate, that Sid's fingerprints were found on the paper bag containing the bomb. However, the FBI failed to investigate either foot or tire prints near the bomb area, and two other bomb threats made after Sid was arrested. Nor did they investigate 200 sticks of dynamite in the hills outside of Parker found at the same time.



SID WELSH, Bay Area AIM organizer.

Allegations against Sid were used, in effect, to imprison him before he was granted a fair trial. On January 27, 1976, Sid was registered at a Parker motel ready to appear at a preliminary hearing the next day. In Phoenix, (70 miles from Parker) there was an attempted bombing of the U.S. Public Health Service building.

When Sid showed up in court the next day Judge Claude Brown revoked Sid's bond and reset his bail at $50,000, insinuating that Sid was involved in the bombing attempt. Protesting this high bail and unable to pay, Sid spent two months in jail until a reasonable bail was set and the money raised.

In subsequent hearings, Sid was followed, had his car ransacked and tampered with, was held without charges by BIA police Parker, and was repeatedly harassed. The prosecution has stated that the FBI considers this case highly important, yet the FBI refuses to release evidence to the defense, asserting "federal sovereignty." □

BEHIND THE WALLS

Tense Situation At Tracy

(Tracy, Calif.) - The situation here at Deuel Vocational Institute is extremely tense following a recent lockdown caused by a brawl between Mexican-American and White inmates.

According to Ed Hernandez, a spokesperson for friends of Deuel inmates, on June 6, the prison was placed on a special lockdown as a direct result of a fight in the main yard between mostly White inmates and members of the Chicano prison gang "Nuestra Familia" (N.F.). The entire main line institution was segregated, with Chicanos and Whites eating at different times and visiting in separate facilities. A night yard was begun with Whites and Chicanos on alternating nights. N.F. threats of reprisals for the incident in the yard, plus the stabbing of a White inmate at random on that night caused White inmates to organize for self-defense.

The fight in the main yard, the N.F. death threats and the resultant unity of the White population have all combined to force the administration's hand and require immediate action to deal with the threat.

The administration, however, continues to drag its feet. On Tuesday, June 14, the superintendent indicated through his staff that the N.F. would be transferred as the only viable solution to the threat of violence. But after two weeks of lockdown in unsafe and humiliating conditions, no transfers have been made, leaving the White population edgy and disturbed. Prior agreement between the N.F. and staff has reduced the credibility of the administration from little to nil.

The administration's response of a prolonged segregated lockdown has only aggravated the situation, putting humiliating pressure on Mexican inmates not involved with the N.F. and allowing the N.F. to place pressure on vulnerable Whites. The N.F.'s powerful structure in the communities of San Joaquin and Santa Clara counties allow them to make very real threats toward some men's families.

Blacks have remained neutral throughout this crisis, but the strains of the unusual lockdown have affected them also, and recent fights among workers testify to the problem that continued inaction will pose.

Conservative "New Right" Gains Political Strength

(New York, N.Y.) - The gay rights campaign and the forces behind a burgeoning "New Right" political crusade appear to be on a collision course profoundly reshape American politics.

The New Right is spearheaded by groups such as the Conservative Caucus (TCC), the Committee for Survival of a Free Congress (CSFC) and the National Conservative Political Action Committee (CPAP). The New Right has successfully exploited some of the hottest political issues of recent times in trying to forge a new national conservative alliance, *Pacific News Service* reports.

"We're going after people on the basis of their hot buttons," says TCC Director Howard Phillips. Those "hot buttons" have included gun control, capital punishment, socialized medicine, arms limitations, the Panama Canal, abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment.

But one of the hottest buttons in recent months is gay rights legislation. Couched in terms that make gays appear a threat to traditional American family, the anti-gay campaign may have a broader and more natural appeal than any other conservative issue.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

300,000 DEMONSTRATE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN S.F. GAY FREEDOM DAY PARADE

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Joining together to express their bitter contempt for the Anita Bryant-led anti-homosexual crusade in Dade County, Florida, and their outrage over the vicious slaying of a gay gardner here, close to 300,000 gay people and their supporters turned out to take part in San Francisco's fifth annual Gay Freedom Day Parade.

With a heavy emphasis on human rights, the gathering was one of the largest in San Francisco history, establishing the gay community here as a potent political force rapidly uniting to demand an end to sexual oppression and anti-homosexual bias.

Though spirited and enthusiastic, close observers report that the mood of the parade was more subdued that it has been in recent years, with less drag queens and nudity.

Apparently, this was a conscious decision by many parade participants, intended to show the nation that San Francisco is not the "cesspool of sexual perversion" projected by Anita Bryant and the conservative Save Our Children forces in their successful drive to overturn a gay rights ordinance in Dade County.

Contributing to both the huge turnout and the reflective mood was the shocking, savage slaying of 33-year-old Robert Hillsborough, a quiet homosexual murdered last week by a group of young men who shouted "faggot, faggot" as they stabbed him 15 times in the chest and face.







BPINS photos

Over 250,000 marched in last week's Gay Pride parade, which featured a memorial (right, above) to slain Richard Hillsborough.

Gays and their supporters unanimously agreed that anti-homosexual attacks throughout the Bay Area had stepped up since Bryant began her self-righteous Bible-quoting crusade in Florida, — a searing torch for right-wing forces that has been picked up, in California, by state senator John Briggs.

"Bryant and others like Briggs, [U.S. Senator S.I.] Hayakawa and [local TV newsman] Van Amberg have blood on their hands for inciting immature and insecure people to violence," said one gay activist.

At a press conference announcing the parade, Ericka Huggins, a leading member of the Black Panther Party, also denounced the rising "climate of fear and violence" caused by the anti-gay hysteria:

"As a member of the Black Panther Party, I would like to point out that shouting 'faggot,' while ruthlessly stabbing a gay human being several times closely parallels this country's historical pattern of shouting 'nigger' while cruelly lynching, raping or castrating a Black victim.

"We are all, our human, multi-ethnic community — Black and poor people, homosexual and heterosexual alike — victimized by the climate of fear and violence created by the Anita Bryants and John Briggses, those ultimately disposable types acting as front men, puppets, for the powerful conservative interests, who seek to stop social change in all areas. . . .

"That is the issue here: the human civil rights of people, regardless of race or, indeed,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Skycaps Seek Damages For Past Bias

(Foster City, Calif.) — The predominately Black National Association of Skycaps, Inc. (NASCAP) recently filed suit against American Airlines for increased benefits and for damages of one million dollars for past discrimination.



BPINS photo

Black skycaps have filed suit for employee benefits.

There are some 9,000 skycaps in the United States, 97 per cent of whom are Black. In its suit, NASCAP maintains that skycaps who work for American Airlines through independent contractors are really contracted by American Airlines and that the airlines dictate how those skycaps perform their duties for them.

Therefore, it is NASCAP's opinion that those skycaps should enjoy the same privileges and benefits offered by American Airlines to their own employees. It was also noted that American Airlines conducts teaching sessions which the independent contractors have skycaps attend to learn how to perform their skycap duties for American Airlines.

NASCAP, which is head-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Disabled:"We Are No Longer Invisible"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

children are sent to segregated schools and 90 per cent of all severely disabled people are incarcerated in institutions.

Under capitalism, money and technology are directed toward such things as military and space programs, not toward meeting human needs. Wheelchair manufacturers make a profit while disabled people are forced into poverty.

Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is the first major, federal, civil rights law to cover the disabled. It states, "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual. . .shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

The regulations to implement this law went unsigned for almost four years. The new HEW Secretary, Joseph Califano, attempted to rewrite them in a way which would have severely weakened them. Corporations receiving federal funds, universities, hospital associations and other institutions pressured the government to water down the regulations in the interests of corporate profit at the people's expense.

MOST OF APRIL

For most of April, a group of about 150 disabled people and able-bodied supporters occupied the HEW offices in San Francisco. It was the longest occupation of a federal building in U.S. history.

We called ourselves the 504 Coalition, and we were demanding that Califano sign the 504 regulations immediately, without changes. On April 28, our demands were finally met and we left the building to form an ongoing coalition.

What happened inside that building was tremendously exciting. In there, we created a community where disabled people are not oppressed, where we did all the things the stereotypes say we can't do: work hard, take responsibility, plan and carry out a winning struggle.

Everyone inside that building learned new skills, took on new responsibilities, learned about collective living and working, got rid of a whole lot of internalized oppression and gained a tremendous sense of our strength and our power to make changes. Everyone was on work committees, and we held political workshops, small discussion groups and large general meetings on a daily basis.





Scenes from successful 504 Coalition protest in HEW building in San Francisco. JOAN TOLLIVER (right).

We were an amazingly diverse group: women, men, Third World people, White, gay, straight, young, old, veterans, liberals, communists, members of different political organizations and people with all kinds of different disabilities.

We were successful for a number of reasons. The disabled community in the Bay Area is large and well-organized, and we took a firm position of not negotiating and not leaving until the regulations were signed without changes.

Because of our diversity, we were able to gain very broad support. We had liberal politicians behind us and we had tremendous community support from groups like Lesbians Organizing, the Black Panther Party, Gay Teachers, the International Hotel and the Berkeley Women's Health Collective. Labor unions such as the United Farm Workers, the International Association of Machinists and the union of employees inside the building also supported out struggle. We used visible, persistent tactics to gain media coverage, and had support from the press.

For these reasons and others we survived and won a major victory. At the same time, we all left the building knowing that our fight is just beginning.

Obviously, the oppression of disabled people cannot be fully ended under capitalism, but there are many things that can be done now.

We need to put constant pressure on federal, state and local governments for an accessible society (streets, buildings, schools, transportation systems, etc.). We need to fight against employment discrimination and against cutbacks in the welfare system. In many states, we need to fight for increased benefits so that people can afford to live outside instituions.

INDEPENDENT LIVING

We need more independent living programs, like the Center for Independent Living in Berkeley, a nonprofit organization run for and primarily by disabled people.

We are tired of being told that disability is "our" problem. Under capitalism, this is certainly true, but among those committed to revolutionary change, it ought to be seen as everyone's responsibility.

The next time you plan a meeting or event, make sure you find an accessible location, and that you provide an interpreter for the deaf. Important written material should be brailled or taped. Indicate on your fliers whether or not the event is accessible, and whether or not an interpreter will be provided.

Unless events, meetings, conferences and alternative services are made accessible, disabled people will continue to be invisible. And that is a condition that we will no longer tolerate.□

July 4 Rally

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its one and a-half-mile West Oakland route.

The rally is scheduled to last from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at Bobby Hutton (Defermery) Park.

Speakers at the rally include: Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party; Mrs. Shepherd; noted attorney Charles Garry; Andrea Benevidez, sister of Jose Barlow Benevidez, a 26-year-old Chicano slain by a White Oakland cop on June 11, 1976; Gerald Motaung, Bay Area representative for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania; and a Chilean refuge.

Also speaking will be: Laura Rodriquez of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Jean Jullian, a lesbian mother; a representative from the Northern California Alliance; and Miriam Lovie from the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision.



Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD (right, center) leading march against police violence.

Entertainment includes: the East Oakland Band; Rosie and the Riveters; Pacheco, a Chicano poet/folksinger; and a dynamic presentation by the Oakland Community Learning Center's Oakland Karate Club.

Refreshments and free child care will also be provided.□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

In this excerpt from the book Revolutionary Suicide, *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, Huey is set to be released from the California Mens Colony at San Luis Obispo following the overturning of a trumped-up manslaughter conviction against him. Also we begin a new chapter "Release" as the BPP leader recalls his trip from San Luis Obispo back to the Bay Area.*

Then I was given release clothes — a pair of khaki pants and a khaki shirt — but they kept my jail underwear and socks.

I signed by release papers, and next I was taken to another room to await the arrival of the men from the sheriff's department. One guard was stationed in the room with me, and he tried to start a conversation. He told me about his record collection and his elaborate stereo component and multiplex system. Then he talked about how he had been a brawler when he was young and how his nose had been broken over and over again. When he had first



ELAINE BROWN at this week's "Free Huey" rally.

started work at the penitentiary, he said, he used to get into a lot of fights with inmates, but he found out later that it was better to call other cops before the convicts got out of line and jumped him.

Why he attempted this conversation is hard to figure out, but I guess he was trying to let me know that he realized he could no longer consider me his inferior. Since our convict-guard relationship had changed, he wanted me to know that he was a human being with certain thoughts and feelings.

He even offered me a cigarette, but I told him I did not smoke. Then he went into a long monologue about how he almost got cancer from smoking, that he had had pleurisy and had caught it just in time. He went on and on, mostly talking to himself.

Guards are odd people. It is incomprehensible to me how a person can endure such a meaningless life day after day, year after year, and seem to be satisfied with it. Their main concerns are dull and petty, centered around retirement, lawns, fishing, hi-fi sets. This guard was near retirement. People like him are really lost, as so many people are, without a purpose in life or the ability to relate to others.

Finally, at 3:30, I was told the sheriff's men had arrived. I took my two boxes of legal material — they were all I could carry — and started down the hallway, the guard following resentfully with my typewriter and another small box. When I got a short distance from the room, the warden and his assistant met me and wished me luck on my release.

It was like a scene from Kafka or Genet's *The Balcony* — normal and logical on the surface but nightmarish and phantasmagorical in essence. It had the quality of a symbolic ritual; no one was truly involved or affected. We simply went through the motions.

I walked through the visiting room and out the open gates, the first time I had gone through them; I had arrived by bus the back way. Then we walked down the stairs and toward the main gate of the prison — the last



Demonstrators outside of Canadian Consulate General's Office in San Francisco protesting the unjust detainment of Huey P. Newton while en route to U.S. from a forced exile in Cuba.

barrier. As we approached, the electric gate buzzed and ground open. This made the whole scene even more unreal because no one could be seen opening the gates; they simply parted when we stepped toward them.

Two deputy sheriffs in plain clothes were waiting beside two uniformed guards from the Penal Colony. The cops greeted one another; they were old buddies. I signed some final papers confirming that I had all my property, and once more I was in the control of the Alameda County sheriff's department.

PART 6

"There is an old African saying, 'I am we.' If you met an African in ancient times and asked him who he was, he would reply, 'I am we.' This is revolutionary suicide: I, we, all of us are the one and the multitude."

"What turns me cold in all this experience is the certainty that thousands of innocent victims are in jail today because they had neither money, experience nor friends to help them. The eyes of the world were on our trial despite the desperate effort of press and radio to suppress the facts and cloud the real issues: the courage and money of friends and of strangers who dared stand for a principle freed me; but God only knows how many who were as innocent as I and my colleagues are today in hell.

"They daily stagger out of prison doors, embittered, vengeful, hopeless, ruined. And of this army of the wronged, the proportion of Negroes is frightful. We protect and defend sensational cases where Negroes are involved. But the great mass of arrested or accused Black folk have no defense. There is desperate need of nationwide organizations to oppose this national racket of railroading to jails and chain gangs the poor, friendless and Black."

The Autobiography of
W.E.B. Du Bois

"RELEASE"

There was no time to feel relief, let alone an illusion of freedom once I had come through the gates. Before I got my bearings, one of the deputy sheriffs came over to me. "We're going to have to shackle you," he said. I did not reply. They put chains around my waist and under my crotch; two chains went from my waist to each wrist and another from one hand to the other. Then they shackled my ankles and ran a chain from my crotch to the chains on my ankles.

TO BE CONTINUED

S.F. ,CHICAGO TAXI DRIVERS LOCKED IN HEATED BATTLES

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Independent cab drivers are locked in a heated battle over the control of 500 city cab permits here, while in Chicago drivers are protesting attempts to break their union.

Here in San Francisco, cab drivers are fighting an uphill battle to gain control of the permits which were recently awarded to former city supervisor Harold Dobbs for $4.6 million. The permits became available in December of 1976 when C. Arnholt Smith, head of Yellow Cab in California, filed for bankruptcy.

Smith, a prominent figure in the Watergate conspiracy, owned numerous other companies and had been running Yellow Cab at a deficit, taking money out and using it for other businesses. Last year he failed to pay $1.8 million into the cab drivers' union pension fund. At the end of November in 1976, Smith shut down the company, giving drivers less than 23 hours' notice and telling them to go to the state for back pay.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, thousands of angry cab drivers abandoned their cabs at the height of the rush hour last Friday at O'Hare International Airport, protesting underhanded efforts to destroy their union. The drivers, who vowed to shut down O'Hare — the world's busiest airport — to protest police harassment, created a massive traffic jam which stalled rush-hour traffic.

Yellow and Checker cab companies in Chicago have set up a leasing system under which drivers can lease a cab on a weekly basis, but don't get any benefits. After the union organized 4,000 lease drivers, Yellow and Checker refused to provide benefits, using the rationale that the drivers are not employees but "independent contractors."

Besides this problem, lease drivers face other difficulties. "Commissioned (employed) drivers don't get the trouble we get," says lease driver Terry Jackson. "The police harass us," he explains. "Most of us have our own C.B. (Citizens' Band) radios and the cops snatch our antennas off."

Another man, a lease driver for six years, said the police ticket them too freely and order cabs out of long waiting lines. "That means we have to get back in at the end of the line and you can wait for another one or two hours before you get your chance," the driver said.

In San Francisco, independent drivers face a similar situation. Dobbs was awarded 350 permits (the city announced publicly it would pull 150 permits after the sale) earlier this month. Dobbs has stated his intention to sell 100 permits to 200 drivers (splitting the day and night shifts).

Drivers will then be forced to buy their gasoline, radio service, repairs and garage rental from Dobbs at his price. Drivers will be subject to Dobbs' arbitrary policies and not eligible for the protection which company drivers get from the union.

In February of this year, when bids were being received for the cab permits, Dobbs (a former law partner of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone) and his associates offered a bid of $2.4 million. After receiving Dobbs' bid federal Judge Katz polled all the drivers who were present at the bid hearing, asking them to bid on their individual cabs and permits.

While the total amount offered by the drivers was much greater than Dobbs' offer, the city then said it would refuse to issue any more permits to individual operators. However, the sale to Dobbs was blocked by an injunction in federal court, stating that other interested parties were not given sufficient time to enter bids.

Then, 26-year-old driver Patrick Shannon offered $4.5 million dollars with the backing of a group of local lawyers and businessmen. Shannon had been driving for six months before Yellow Cab folded. But this sale was stopped by an injunction on Dobbs' behalf. Dobbs then bought the permits for $4.6 million.

The wheeling and dealing by Dobbs and his associates has caused one veteran cab driver to comment, "These permits are being used as a political football. The mayor is doing everything he can to line the pockets of his former law partner. . .The real losers in this deal will be the drivers and their families — who only want to make a lving."□

Protest "Systematic Exclusion"

Disabled Sue A.C. Transit

(Oakland, Calif.) - The State Department of Rehabilitation filed an action in Alameda County Superior Court here recently seeking to enjoin the Alameda-Contra Costa (A.C.) Transit District from purchasing 66 new buses that are not equipped with lifts to accommodate the handicapped.

The suit alleges that A.C. Transit's purchase of the new buses would be in direct violation of state law that requires transit districts to purchase buses with access for the handicapped.

State Rehabilitation Director Ed Roberts describes A.C. Transit's decision as "an intolerable situation which would perpetuate the systematic exclusion of persons with disabilities from public transportation.

Earlier in the week, a similar suit was filed against A.C. Transit by several East Bay groups, including: United Cerebral Palsy of Alameda-Contra Costa county, the Disabled Students Union of the University of California and Berkeley's Center for Independent Living (CIL).

CIL Deputy Director Judy Heumann told reporters after the suit was filed, "We are deeply concerned that A.C. Transit continues to ignore the transportation needs of the thousands of disabled citizens in Alameda and Contra Costa counties."

One of the main organizers in the recent 504 Coaltion fight for disabled persons' rights, Ms. Heumann pointed out that 2,500 physically handicapped persons live within the A.C. Transit District and 431 of them are confined to wheelchairs. Having no access to buses, she added, those who are confined to wheelchairs either stay home or hire a van and a driver.



Members of the militant 504 Coalition occupying the HEW building in San Francisco, The California state rehabilitation department recently filed suit against A.C. Transit for ordering new buses not equipped for the handicapped.

A spokesperson for the A.C. Transit District claims that the district has not violated the law, insisting that the state law in question requires transit districts to order buses with hydraulic lifts only when two manufacturers have marketed such vehicles.

At present, the district claims, only General Motors is making such buses — and these won't be available for another year.□

Military Manual

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY SHOOTS TO KILL

(London, England) - South African Army troops who are called in to back police during Black urban protests may "shoot to kill" without firing warning shots, according to a South African Army manual entitled *Unconventional Warfare Operations in Urban Areas.*

The manual, recently confiscated in Namibia (South West Africa) by a guerrilla of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), is dated June, 1971, and is issued by defense headquarters in Pretoria, South Africa. Clearly meant for limited circulation, the manual states on its first page that the information it contains must not be revealed to the press or other "unauthorized" persons, reports the *London Observer*.

According to *Uncoventional Warfare*, South African soldiers should never fire warning shots or shoot to wound:

"Possible saboteurs and terrorists must be made aware of the fact that they cannot attack persons, government property, etc., with impunity. The presence of a sentry who is prepared to shoot to kill in the execution of his duties is a powerful deterrent to would-be evil-doers."

The army manual list these guidelines of when troops must open fire:

•"Defend yourself, your comrades, families, police and all peaceable persons against serious attack.

•"Protect all government property. . . against serious damage.





South African police brutally repress anti-apartheid protest (above). Victim of Vorster's police.

•"Disperse a riotous mob that you honestly believe will cause serious injury to persons and property if not forcibly prevented.

•"Arrest (this word apparently used in the sense of 'stop') persons committing acts of violence, or whom you honestly believe to have done so, or are about to do so, to prevent their escape.

•"When you are attacked with arms or explosives.

•"When acting as a sentry or escort, the persons, vehicles, equipment or place you are guarding or escorting are attacked with arms or explosives."

It is in the right to kill in defense of "property, etc.," that the South African manual apparently goes far beyond guidelines issued to most other armies. And much of this section of the manual is less than explicit, apparently allowing room for interpretation on the part of the individual soldier.

The aim of the manual is to give soldiers guidelines in dealing with civil disobedience, unlawful assembly, riots and "armed terrorist activities" in urban areas. The principle of "minimum force" is stressed. However, the manual adds, "The degree of force which it is appropriate to use will depend very much on the political climate."□

Harry Oppenheimer – Billionaire Businessman Props Up Apartheid

(Washington, D.C.) - On April 19 a private South African jet whisked into the airport here, and a waiting limousine rushed the airplane's occupant to a quiet meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Neither a diplomat nor a political leader, Harry Oppenheimer was nevertheless extensively briefed on current diplomatic initiatives underway in southern Africa.

Revolution in South Africa is what Harry Oppenheimer wants to avoid, writes Reed Kramer in *Seven Days* magazine.

Oppenheimer heads the Anglo-American Corporation, which lies at the core of the South African economy. Through personal ownership of nearly 10 per cent of Anglo-American, Oppenheimer wields almost complete control over a financial network which includes two other giants, Charter Consolidated and De Beers, and dozens of subsidiaries — all with an estimated combined worth exceeding $6 billion.

WORLD DIAMOND MARKETING

The empire dominates world diamond marketing and mining; produces about one-third of the world's gold; controls the largest platinum-producing company; owns the single largest share of world uranium reserves, mines large amounts of coal and copper, and holds huge property interests. In the U.S. Anglo-American is the largest shareholder in Engelhardt Minerals and Chemicals, this country's largest marketer of industrial raw materials.

Harry's father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, founded Anglo-American in 1917 to compete with a group of established, British-owned mining houses fighting for the gold veins around Johannesburg.

First under Sir Ernest, and since 1957 under Harry, the empire has blossomed. In 1936, for example, Anglo-American accounted for only 14 per cent of South Africa's gold production. Today it mines over 40 per cent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

Anglo-American now controls one of the other South African mining houses, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, and has a major interest in another, General Mining and Finance Corporation. Financial experts say Anglo-American is currently preparing for new, even larger expansion, made possible by an in-house merger announced earlier this year.

The creation of this financial colossus in South Africa has not been welcomed by Afrikaans-speaking, White South Africans, who have resisted domination first by the British and then by their South African descendants. The National Party government, which won the elections of 1948 and put Afrikaaners in political control for the first time, moved swiftly to counter Anglo's power.

The government fostered the establishment of state-owned corporations as Afrikaanerdom's answer," says one leading Afrikaans business figure, Andreas Wassenaar, in a just-published account called "Assault on Private Enterprise."

Oppenheimer has remained an outspoken critic of the way the government handles racial matters. In his latest chairman's statement, he warns of the "bitter resentment" Africans feel toward the country's pass laws, low-quality education, poor living conditions, and limited job opportunities.

This kind of talk makes many Afrikaaners angry. But Oppenheimer is no more popular among South Africa's Black population than he is among the White right-wing. The hazardous drudgery of work underground causes Africans to avoid the mines, but 50,000 are forced by economic conditions to accept work there. The other two-thirds of Anglo-American's 150,000 African employees are drawn from neighboring impoverished countries, including Lesotho Malawi, and Mozambique.

Economist Frances Wison's extensive study of labor in the gold mines reveals that real wages for Africans actually dropped between 1911 and 1969 while doubling for White workers. In recent years, following a series of violent protests among Black miners, Anglo-American has hiked wages for Black employees and reduced the Black-White wage gap from 18:1 to about 16:1.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

10,000 YOUTH DEMONSTRATE IN BLACK "TOWNSHIP"

SOWETO—THE CHILDREN TAKE CHARGE

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The Black youth — "The Children" as they are called by the adults — of Soweto "township" stepped up their protest against the White apartheid system of South Africa last week, staging major demonstrations in downtown Johannesburg and in the sprawling Black city of over 1.5 million people nine miles away.

At least four people, three of them children, died during violent clashes with police on Thursday, June 23. Some 11 others were wounded by police gunfire and 176 were arrested.

Indicating the hardline attitude of the South African police, Brigadier Jan Visser, the White "police commissioner" of Soweto, told reporters, "I think we have played it low key long enough. If they (children) want trouble, they're going to have trouble."

On the morning of June 23, over 500 Black Soweto youth, dressed in workers' clothes so as not to arouse suspicion, converged from various points of downtown Johannesburg and lined up in front of John Vorster (name of South Africa's "prime minister") Square, headquarters of the South African police. There, over 20 Black students are being detained by the White apartheid regime.

Police, many of whom were coming out of headquarters not completely dressed for duty, were taken completely surprise by the spirited young demonstrators. With young Black girls courageously kneeling in front of them, the student protesters clenched their fists and chanted, "We Want Our Land Back" and carried placards that read, "Vorster, Release Our Leaders" and "Bantu (Black) Education Is For The Education of Slaves."

Without warning, police, some of them with dogs, charged out of the Square and attacked the demonstrators. Several of the youth, seeking to escape the police assailants, crashed through the broken glass.

The Johannesburg demonstration resulted in the injury of several hundred protesters. At least 130 were arrested.

Meanwhile, in the Orlando West district of Soweto, an estimated 10,000 students proceeded on a march towards Phenfeni Junior High School, where last year's Soweto protest was launched. The fearless youth jeered and threw rocks at the heavily armed riot police sent into the "township" to put down the rebellion.

The demonstration became so large that police reinforcements had to be called in from Pretoria.

Reuters news agency described the scene as follows:

"Each time an officer took aim, the Blacks fell flat and the shots passed over head. The anger increased and the crowd grew as the incident degenerated.

"From a hill overlooking the scene," *Reuters* continued, "rocks rained down on the small group of policemen. One of them, a rifle in his right hand and grenade launcher in the other, advanced on the students.

"Not bothering to take careful aim, he fired. Grenades fell in a cloud of smoke. But the smoke was quickly dispersed on the breeze, and the demonstrators returned."

Sixteen-year-old Thame Bungi was killed by police gunfire after he and several other students attacked a police vehicle. Police alleged that they were forced to open fire on the students in self-defense, and Bungi was cut down as a result. Another youth was seriously wounded in the incident. At least 14 others received less severe injuries.

Two young Black children, playing inside their home, were tragically killed when horses pulling a police vehicle, fleeing a barrage of rocks, crashed into the dilapidated dwelling, trampling the two youth to death.

The following day, police said they found the bullet-ridden body of a young Soweto woman, who apparently had died in the violence of the previous day. The circumstances of her death were not immediately known.

"Soweto's Children have come to rule the 'township' with a . . .bold authority that both fascinates and frightens their elders," *Time* magazine reports. " 'We still be children,' " the magazine quoted one of their leaders as saying, " 'but politically we have been through very much.' "



Azanian students flee lethal tear gas in recent Soweto uprisings.

Led by the Soweto Students Representative Council — the student group that organized the initial Soweto uprising on June 16 of last year — the Black youth of the Johannesburg suburb have turned their classrooms into "closed strategy sessions, sending home their instructions for community action against the government through an army of student recruits," *Time* said.

Azanians (Black South Africans) have long kept their anger and frustration with their White oppressors hidden, out of necessity. Now, according to one Black activist schoolteacher, thanks to The Children, "the good African mask is now coming off. . ."

An estimated 1,500 Soweto youth have left their hometown for military training in Mozam-

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O.A.U. LIBERATION COMMITTEE REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

(Luanda, Angola) - Intensify the armed struggle, increase aid to the liberation movements fighting racist domination in southern Africa and oppose imperialist maneuvers in the region.

This is the three-pronged strategy to emerge so far from the Organization for African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee meeting held in the Angolan capital in mid-June.

A militant spirit predominated at the June 14 opening session of the Liberation Committee, where the delegates, without exception, called for intensification of armed struggle.

Angola's President Agostinho Neto, opening the first session, set the tone. "Armed struggle," he stated, "should not be neglected in any area still occupied by the enemy. Only through armed struggle is it possible to defeat the oppressive forces of the world."

South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma, speaking for the liberation movements at the opening session, reaffirmed their determination to pursue armed struggle to final victory.

He called on the OAU "to mobilize resources and redouble support for the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia to continue and intensify the armed liberation struggle to its logical conclusion."

The SWAPO leader singled out the South African freedom fighters for special aid.



At recent OAU Liberation Committee meeting, Angolan President Agostinho Neto declared, "Armed struggle should not be neglected in any area still occupied by the enemy."

"We call on the OAU to increase its material support for the liberation movements in South Africa because the Vorster racist regime is the backbone of all racist and imperialist regimes in Africa."

Delegates also emphasized threats to the frontline countries from the aggressive armed forces of the White settler regimes.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano pointed out that it was on the same day, May 27, that Angola had to put down an imperialist-inspired coup "to take power away from the people of Angola," while Mozambique had to confront "another attack, on an unprecedented scale, by the joint forces of Rhodesia and South Africa."

"This is imperialist destabilization aimed at all independent African countries to prevent the complete liberation of southern Africa," Chissano continued.

"In the midst of so many sacrifices, having just freed itself from colonialism and in the midst of difficulties being created by imperialism, Angola is supporting in a concrete and efficient way the cause of African liberation.

"We must all resolve to give concrete support to the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe under the Patriotic Front, to those of Namibia under SWAPO and to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

South Korean C.I.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

guarded public hearing, Kim said that the KCIA prepared a list of 15 to 20 congressmen in 1971 for whom Park Tong Sun said he needed $200,000 to do favors for. Kim said he "could not remember" the names on the list.

Kim, who now lives in a suburb of New York City with his wife and two children, testified that he had received numerous threats warning him not to appear before the House Subcommittee and that he did so "with great ambivalence."

"It hurts me deeply that a former top official of the Korean government like myself must stand here before the United States Congress. . .to testify about my country's wrongdoings and misdeeds," Kim said in his opening statement.

Attacking the reactionary government of General Park Chung Hee, Kim described its policies of repression, torture, imprisonment and corruption.

"Mr. Park's policies have led Korean society into an era of endless darkness," Kim declared.

The South Korean dictator's concern over Congressional influence in determining U.S. policy towards his country led Park "to attempt to gain leverage and influence through the Tongsun Park (as the South Korean businessman is called in Washington) bribery operation," Kim charged.□

Soweto — The Children Take Charge

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

bique, Zambia and Tanzania. When the parents of a 17-year-old girl protested her departure from home, she asked them, "So you want your freedom to be won by other children, not *your* children?"

For "The Children," the destruction of the apartheid system is the only means by which they can achieve their dignity as human beings.

"It's a question of peace of mind," said one 19-year-old student leader. "Ever since I was born, I have never had such peace. Eventually we will have to disrupt the administrative machinery of this government..."□

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Tanzania

A Tanzanian bishop last week became the first Black person to head the 58 million member Lutheran World Federation. Bishop Josiah M. Kibira, 52, was elected to a seven-year term as president of the Geneva-based Federation by a vote of 130-117 from delegates meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The Black church leader immediately pledged to visit the all-White Lutheran churches of South Africa if he can obtain a visa. Bishop Kibira criticized the Federation for not having demanded that South African Lutherans integrate their churches and called for a greater church involvement in world affairs.

Botswana

A Black secret agent for the Rhodesian government was sentenced to four years in prison here recently after being convicted of kidnapping four Botswanans and taking them to Rhodesia. *Hsinhua* news agency reported that the Rhodesian spy admitted that he had been a member of a secret commando unit which hunted down Zimbabwean freedom fighters for the White minority government. The man, who posed as a Zimbabwean refugee seeking "political asylum" in Botswana, revealed how he and other Black members of the Rhodesian security forces illegally entered Botswana, raided houses, damaged people's property and carried out kidnappings from November to December of last year.

Ethiopia

Rebels seeking to join Ethiopia's easternmost province with neighboring Sudan last week attacked the provincial capital and blew up another bridge on the country's major railway line to the coast. Diplomatic sources said guerrillas of the Liberation Front for Western Somalia (FLWS) made an unsuccessful mortar and small arms attack on June 22 and 23 on the outskirts of Harar, a city of 50,000. The Marxist military government of Ethiopia repelled the attack and accused Somalia and Sudan, Ethiopia's western neighbor, of trying to destroy its popular revolution by sabotage and economic strangulation.

DEPORTED FROM RHODESIA

U.S. Missionary Exposes Torture of Zimbabwean Guerrillas

(New York, N.Y.) - A White American missionary doctor, expelled from Rhodesia last week, said that torture of freedom fighters and Black civilians is "just routine."

Dr. Selwyn Spray, 38, of La Grande, Oregon, spent two and one-half years operating a 155-bed clinic at Mount Silenda mission in Chipenga province near the Mozambique border. The Rhodesian government ordered him to be deported in late March for aiding Zimbabwean guerrillas.

Following a 30-day appeal period, Dr. Spray received a verbal assurance from the Rhodesian "minister of information" that the deportation order had been lifted. However, a week later two guerrillas were shot by police at the Mt. Silenda mission and Dr. Spray was arrested. He spent two weeks in solitary confinement in a Chipenga jail before being put on a plane for London.

The University of Oregon Medical School graduate told *United Press International* that he became an expert at treating victims of electroshock torture and making house calls in an ambulance equipped with armor plate and a roll bar.

"The police are ruthless, brutal and cruel," Dr. Spray said. "I

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

300,000 Ethiopians Cheer New People's Militia

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - An estimated 300,000 cheering Ethiopians viewed 80,000 troops of the country's new People's Militia in a colorful ceremony here last weekend.

Covering the entire runway of the old Addis Ababa airport, the peasant militia stood at attention in blocks of 100. The army is made up of eight divisions of thousands of men each.

Waving blood red flags given to them by Lt. Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of Ethiopia's military government, the People's Militia — the third largest armed force on the African continent — then marched through the streets of the capital city to Revolution Square, chanting "Morto, Morto," (Death, Death).

Lt. Colonel Mengistu, addressing the newly assembled, Cuban-trained troops, said that Ethiopia is surrounded by enemies. ". . .Revolutionary Ethiopia is encircled by forces that are

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



Ethiopian leader Lt. Colonel MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM leads People's Militia through the streets of Addis Ababa.

SAMORA MACHEL CONDEMNS RHODESIAN REGIME FOR BRUTAL AGGRESSION

(Maputo, Mozambique) - In a statement to diplomatic envoys here, President Samora Machel has strongly condemned the racist Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia for barbaric aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Reading the statement in the Presidential office, the esteemed FRELIMO leader and chief of state expressed the determination to firmly defend the revolutionary achievements and sovereignty of People's Mozambique, while militantly and resolutely supporting the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean war of liberation for national independence, the *New China* news agency reports.

"We wish to reaffirm once again that whatever the consequences we shall not give in to intimidation and aggression," President Machel said.

"To the people of Zimbabwe, we reaffirm our total and unconditional support, under whatever conditions, for their armed struggle for national liberation."

President Machel said that since Mozambique declared full application of sanctions against the illegal racist regime in Rhodesia on March 3, 1976, "Smith has constantly attacked our country, violated our sovereignty and committed crimes against our people.

"In recent days the violations and massacres have reached an unprecedented scale, and the enemy's actions follow well-determined operational plans." He said that during the aggression the enemy "used modern and sophisticated weaponry including heavy artillery pieces, armored cars, tanks, helicopters, reconnaissance planes and mirage fighters."





Revered Mozambican President SAMORA MACHEL leads meeting of Zimbabwean refugees (top photo).

Respected throughout the African continent, President Machel said that in the year since March, 1976, the White-minority Smith regime has committed aggressions against Mozambique on 143 occasions. In the year since May, 1976, 1,432 civilians have been killed and 527 others were wounded. In Massangena, Mapai, Navonde and Chioco, many residences, schools, hospitals, shops and factories have been ruined.

President Machel pointed out that these aggressive acts meant that "the Smith regime is in a state of open war against Mozambique" and that "Smith hopes to internationalize the internal conflict and divert the attention of world public opinion from the central question — Zimbabwean people's struggle for national liberation."

He said:

"Owing to the aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana by Smith's troops, southern Africa has now become a zone where peace and security are in jeopardy and therefore constitutes a permanent focus of tension.

"The very existence of the racist Salisbury regime is in itself a threat to peace in this region of Africa," he added.

The 43-year-old President stated: "On behalf of the Central

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Skycaps Seek Damages

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

quartered in Foster City, California, is represented by Black Los Angeles attorney Lloyd Tooks.

NASCAP President James Montgomery and Executive Director Del Green have promised to lead the 1,500-member organization toward more political involvement along with its continuing struggle against economic discrimination.

Three-fifths of the nation's skycaps work for independent contractors. They, in most instances, work for less income and with fewer benefits and privileges than other skycaps. However, they perform the same services at all airlines.


BPINS photo
Over 97 per cent of the nation's skycaps are Black.

A recent NASCAP survey showed that by 1980 at least 80 per cent of the skycaps in America will be working for independent contractors. Some independent contractors who are hired by certain airlines give no pass privileges (airline tickets), health and welfare benefits, or pension plans for skycaps, even though the independent skycaps are doing the same job as other skycaps.

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

Politically, NASCAP has already made its mark with the help of Congressman Ronald V. Dellums of California. The Bay Area congressman pushed the Dellums Amendment through Congress which opened economic opportunity to minorities in the nation's airports for construction contractors and concessionaries. Over three million dollars is appropriated for expansion at the nation's airports, but less than 1.5 per cent reach minority contractors.

It is the future goal of NASCAP to increase the number of minority owned contractors with contracts at airports across the country, and to secure a portion of these contracts for NASCAP members, such as parking lot concessions, plane cleaning, skycaps contracts and most of all, baggage delivery service. NASCAP officials James Montgomery and Del Green feel "that if skycaps can do the work, they can surely manage it."

NASCAP is holding its third annual convention this year in New York City, November 4 to 6, with featured speaker Ben Hooks, executive director of the NAACP.

NASCAP feels that not only should the airline industry be concerned with the plights of minorities, but all associated companies in the travel industry, such as rent-a-car companies, luggage companies, food and beverage companies, hotel chains and others should become involved in the removal of social and political injustices for all skycaps. □

World Scope

Netherlands

The government last week announced a crackdown on Dutch paramilitary groups and vigilante units following the recent seizure of hostages by South Moluccan patriots, seeking to regain their homeland from Indonesia. Uniformed private Dutch armies and internal police units will no longer be allowed within South Moluccan enclaves, the report to the Dutch parliament said, and the Justice Ministry pledged closer police surveillance of the 40,000 South Moluccans living in the Netherlands.

United States

The House of Representatives last week approved a $6.7 billion foreign aid appropriations bill, after placing Cuba, Angola, and Mozambique on a list of nations excluded from receiving any direct or indirect American aid. President Carter complained that these curbs would "severely restrict his ability to promote the interests of this country around the world."

India

West Bengal became India's only communist-ruled state recently as a coalition government of five Marxist parties took office. The new chief minister, Jyoti Basu, who heads the Communist Party of India, announced an amnesty for all political prisoners and pledged to build "a new West Bengal."

Occupied Palestine

In line with its alleged support of Palestinian national rights, the Carter administration last week issued a statement that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Palestinian lands if "true peace" is to come to the Middle East. Newly elected Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan have expressed an unwillingness to give up land seized by the Israelis on the occupied West Bank. Meanwhile, the White House is coming under increasing attack from U.S. Jewish supporters of Israel for advocating the formation of a Palestinian homeland.



Black Child

Young soft mouth all atremble,
Angry tears in innocent eyes,
Agony in a Black mother's heart,
Black child hears the White man's lies.
Black child is hurt and puzzled,
"But mother loves you son," she cries,
But all a mother's love can't dry
The tears in a Black child's eyes.
Then he grows older, and he's off to school,
And she waves her babe goodbye,
Faltering smile upon her lips,
But tears shine in her eyes.
And there's anger in a Black brother's fists,
And shame in a Black father's heart,
That he sees his people suffer so,
And a Black child's world falls apart.
While he sees all the Black man's truths,
Distorted by White man's lies.
Poor, innocent, helpless, wounded babes,
With tears in their big dark eyes.
Oh, I'd cut out my heart and lay at your feet,
And I'd rip the stars from the blue,
I'd spit on the sun and put out its light,
If I could keep all this hurt from you.
Blood of my blood, and flesh of my flesh,
You never hear how my pleading heart cries,
To a people too cruel, too blind to see,
The tears in a Black child's eyes. . .

—Maureen Watson
Brisbane, Australia

CENSORED CONTINUATION OF RICHARD WRIGHT'S "BLACK BOY"

"AMERICAN HUNGER" EXPOSES U.S. "LUST FOR TRASH"

"I had fled from men who did not like the the color of my skin. . .now I was among men who did not like the tone of my thoughts."

Thirty-two years after it was literally censored from the first half of his illuminating memoirs — now known throughout the world as *Black Boy* — the second half of esteemed Black author Richard Wright's autobiography *American Hunger* (Harper and Row, $8.95) was published last month to overwhelmingly favorable reviews.

While *Black Boy* was Wright's vivid, searing indictment of the brutal and dehumanizing effects of Southern racism and oppression, *American Hunger* provides an equally critical view of life in the North. Dealing not only with racial prejudice, but also attacking the "lust for trash," the mediocrity and shallowness of a mass consumer society, *American Hunger* was evidently deemed as too heavy a cultural and social indictment for U.S. readers in 1945.



RICHARD WRIGHT

"I feel that for White America to understand the significance of the problem of the Negro will take a bigger and tougher America than any we have yet known. . .If within the confines of its present culture, the naton ever seeks to purge itself of its color hate, it will find itself at war with itself, convulsed by a spasm of emotional and moral confusion. . . .

"Our too-young and too-new America, lusty because it is lonely, aggressive because it is afraid, insists upon seeing the world in terms of good and bad, the holy and the evil, the high and the low, the white and the black. . .It hugs the easy way of damning those it cannot understand, of excluding those who look different, and it salves its conscience with a self-draped cloak of consciousness.

"Am I damning my native land? No, for I too share these faults of character! And I really do not think that America, adolescent and cocksure, a stranger to suffering and travail, an enemy of passion and sacrifice, is ready to probe into its

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Black Music Industry Airs Grievances

(Atlanta, Ga:) - Over 300 representatives of the Black music industry met here recently at a four-day convention to air grievances about employment practices and radio station airplay policies.

RADIO PERSONALITIES

The convention attracted many of the top Black radio personalities and high-level music industry executives from areas across the country. The keynote speaker for the "Family Affair" gathering was Al Bell, the former head of Stax Records who is now the Board Chairman of Independence Corporation of America.

In his keynote address, Bell challenged both former Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Commissioner Benjamin Hooks, who has been designated as the new head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Jesse Jackson, head of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), to assert their influence in a number of key areas.

Bell leveled some sharp criticism at Jackson, contending that his current campaign against sex-oriented lyrics in records was ill-conceived and misguided. He charged that Jackson's campaign was being used as a platform to attack the Black music industry and to "destroy the little economic independence we have left."

Bell noted that Black-oriented radio and record companies were a big factor in bringing Jackson into prominence and pointed to the large financial contributions that are being made to Jackson's annual PUSH Expo in Chicago and other PUSH events.

In the major point of his address, Bell criticized the FCC for its failure to investigate programming policies and hiring practices at radio and television stations which discriminate against Blacks. He also blasted the FCC for ignoring "reverse payola" practices, the system by which major record companies purchasing large amounts of radio and trade magazine advertising get a great deal of airplay for their records and choice record chart positions in the trade publications.

RAISE THE ISSUE

Bell urged Hooks to help raise the issue of discrimination against Blacks in radio and television and to pressure the FCC to address itself to these injustices.□

O.A.U.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

the freedom fighters of South Africa."

Chissano called the May 27 destabilization attempts against Angola and Mozambique "a challenge to the liberation movements, to the OAU Liberation Committee and to the OAU itself.

"We cannot allow this. And we cannot allow the enemy to go on gaining time via a so-called peaceful solution." Imperialism, said Chissano, is trying destabilization by all means available from economic sabotage to armed intervention.

OAU Secretary General William Eteki called for the Liberation Committee to devise mechanisms for "mobilizing, in as short a time as possible, an intervention force in the case of aggression against an independent African country." The OAU Defense Committee, he said, could then decide practical ways of making such a force operational.



Militant Soweto students.

All delegates warned against current imperialist maneuvers on the continent. Angola's Neto, reaffirming support for armed struggle, warned:

"It is not through negotiations, through conferences or councils that peoples will determine their own future, because there is a struggle of interests, a struggle between classes developed through imperialism and through the desire of just one social group to dominate all the others."

President Neto added:

"The colonialists are very busy setting up commissions, working groups and other bodies to try to reconcile some of the interests of the future leaders of the dominated countries with those of stateless monopoly groups. Above all, they think they can establish colonialism in every African country.

SCHEME

"Fortunately, Angola has not entered into their scheme, nor could it. And I refer to this aspect of the question merely to say that the colonialists should not be feared and neither should their lackeys. Firmness pays."

All delegates paid tribute to the struggle of the South African people for freedom, and paid a special homage to the Black "township," people and particularly the youth of Soweto, one year after the insurrection began.

Eteki praised "the courage of Soweto youth, whose sacrifice and strong breath of freedom the racist tried to stifle by cruel genocide." Sam Nujoma, speaking for the liberation movement, stated, "It is the armed struggle in South Africa which has inspired the youth of Soweto and other townships."

300,000 Ethiopians Cheer New People's Militia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

anti-people and anti-revolutionary," Radio Ethiopia quoted Mengistu as telling the massive peasant army.

"This is a force organized to completely crush once and for all those elements. . .who are making a frantic attempt to throw the Ethiopian broad masses back in that repugnant system," Mengistu declared.



Ethiopian People's Militia.

IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION

The impressive four and one-half hour long procession under the burning sun of Addis Ababa did not include the total strength of the Ethiopian People's Militia, which is estimated at more than 100,000 — the largest in African after the armies of Egypt and Nigeria.

The progressive Mengistu government has declared its alignment with the principles of Marxism, and colorful posters praising the "unity of oppressed workers and peasants" were displayed on street corners and shop windows during the June 25 demonstration.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Latin America

Over 2,000 representatives of progressive Latin American political parties and delegates of 22 international human rights organizations gathered in Madrid, Spain, recently to denounce repressive military regimes in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil.

In Argentina, according to various testimonies at the Madrid conference, there are now over 5,000 people "desaparecidos" (disappeared) — those who the police or military deny they have arrested. In addition, some 20,000 political prisoners are in jails and camps throughout the country. Between 1973 and 1975, over 2,000 Argentine leftist have been "eliminated" by the government.

Since the military coup in March, 1976, these political assassinations have been running at a rate of about 200 to 300 per month. Close to 400,000 Argentinians have been forced into exile in recent years.

Amnesty International estimates that there are presently 4,500-5,000 "desaparecido" persons in Chile. In Uruguay, one out of every 50 citizens has been tortured. In 1976, 60,000 leftists were arrested. The number of political prisoners is one of the highest in the world; one out of every 450 persons is in jail or concentration camps.

Peru

Violent uprisings have been reported in five Peruvian provinces as thousands of students have taken to the streets in protest against government austerity measures. The measures, announced last month in an attempt to check Peru's growing economic crisis, included a 50 per cent rise in the price of gasoline

Chile

Chile's right-wing military regime announced last week that a high-ranking Communist leader in Chile was exchanged in Frankfurt, West Germany, for a group of 11 persons arrested in East Germany, reports the *San Francisco Examiner.* Jorge Montes, a former senator of the Chilean Community Party, was handed over to East German authorities. Chile claimed Montes was the last political prisoner in the country.

SPORTS

O.C.L.C. KARATE CLUB WINS 9 TROPHIES AT LAKE TAHOE TOURNAMENT

(Lake Tahoe, Nev.) - Against top-rated regional competitors from northern and southern Caifornia, Oregon and Nevada, the Oakland Community Learning Center Karate Club overwhelmed competition at the 2nd Annual Tahoe Karate Tournament, going on to be named the tourney's outstanding participant.

Led by black belts Fred Morehead, Jerome Mack, Norman White, and senior white belts Clifton Campbell and Herbert Hall, spectators and competitors alike were electrified by the talent-laden delegation of students from OCLC, whose spirited and flashy performances were undoubtedly the most superior effort of any other club or school in attendance.

The 15 students who competed in the all-day event at South Lake Tahoe started the action off early, as Bobby Lee fought his way to 4th place, in the juniors 9-10 year old division. Next, Herbert Hall out hit his competition with only one controversial lost to Garner 2nd place in the senior men's white belt division.

Juniors Robert Bryant and Lisa Williams took their division by the tail, only to be thwarted by dubious rules and poor officiating. One of the sour notes of the day, as in most tournaments, was and has been slipshod officiating and blatantly racist attitudes toward Black competitors.

Officials at the Tahoe Karate Tournament tried relentlessly to disqualify OCLC students or hedge in awarding cleanly scored points.

One racist instructor from San Francisco told officials that she didn't want OCLC student Danny Simms to judge one match, because "I don't want any niggers judging my girls." Comments and actions of this nature have been commonplace in many tournaments and have served to divide many tourneys down the middle in terms of Black versus White.

Captained by premier black belt 17-year-old Fred Morehead, the OCLC mixed men's team (consisting of one black belt and 4 students below black belt rank) featured lead-off fighter Clifton Campbell, Andrew Taylor, Bruce Presley, and San Franciscan Eugene Simmons. After Clifton Campbell had doubled his opponent over with punishing body blows and accumulated a 9-2 lead, it appeared that OCLC would have no problem in the team competition.

However, racism intervened. Fred Morehead was penalized by two head contact calls and officials attempted to subtract all of his points and award them to the Crazy Dragon, team. Strong protests from the OCLC delegation and a clarification of head contact rules in team play finally settled the score at 12-11, with OCLC leading. With time running out Fred Morehead held the team lead, giving them a well-deserved hotly-contested, first place victory.

With all other divisions finished the remaining competition was among the black belts. Fred Morehead and Norman White competed in the lightweight division, while Jerome Mack, Danny Simms and Kenny Whitman stacked the heavyweight Division. Young Morehead's finese and showmanship and flashy technique established him as one of the tournament favorites, as he ably mixed hands and feet.

The Grand Champion match between lightweight winner Fred Morehead and heavyweight winner, Walt Saunders was a classic finale. Heavily favored Walt Saunders anticipated an easy win. In triple overtime with the score 2-2, Walt Saunders edged out Fred to win the black belt Grand Championship trophy by a single point, 3-2.

Throughout the day, students had garnered nine trophies and in the end were awarded the "Outstanding Participation Trophy" for the best school, for a job well done.

Congratulations OCLC Karate Club!□









BPINS photos

The OCLC Club team (right, top photo) put on a devastating performance at recent Tahoe Tournament, being named the tourney's outstanding participant. Altogether OCLC team members captured nine trophies, despite racist officiating.

"New Right" Gains Political Strength

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Even before Anita Bryant unleashed her anti-gay campaign last winter in Miami, the new right groups were finding considerable success in building what Phillips calls "America's common-sense grass roots conservatives."

They claimed credit for the defeat of ERA legislation in Florida and Indiana earlier this year, and for initiatives in several states to limit abortion on demand.

They also took credit for the increasing number of conservatives in Congress. The CSFC now lists 121 representatives in its camp and boasts of electing Utah Republican Orrin Hatch to the Senate.

When Anita Bryant's Save Our Children (SOC) campaign was launched last winter, TCC's Phillips says, "We had talked about helping them go national." At that time SOC decided to work alone.

But Phillips says his organization remains in frequent contact with key people in SOC and is prepared to help in any way possible now that a national campaign is gearing up.

"What's most frightening to us is that gay rights is the new emotional issue to be exploited by the power-strivers of the New Right," says Robert McQueen, editor of the national gay newsmagazine *The Advocate*.



BPNS photo

Posters of tyrants are held high at Gay Freedom Day parade, including one of anti-gay rights activist ANITA BRYANT (center).

"Miami taught us that the organization and propaganda tactics of the far right are highly effective. The New Right represents a growing threat to human rights and individual freedom."

Assemblywoman Elaine Noble of Massachusetts, a lesbian, agrees: "The anti-ERA people, the Anita Bryant people, the pro-gun people, the right-to-lifers — they are all the same. . .Like with the Jews in Nazi Germany, they pick on the people who look like easy pickings."

Richard Viguerie, chief fundraiser and direct-mail specialist for several New Right groups, agrees that gays and other left minorities have reason for concern. In less than two years, he has raised nearly $4 million for conservative groups and is planning a major drive to elect conservatives to Congress in 1978.

"America's conservative majority will wrest Congressional control and federal money away from supporters of the women's lib movement, welfare rights groups and gay groups," says TCC's Phillips.

His objective is for "conservatives to achieve dominance over the policies of Congress by 1980."

In developing a strategy for fighting back, many gays are particularly concerned with the inroads the New Right is making with the growing population of Christian fundamentalists.

"We're dealing with a special kind of opponent," says Howard Wallace, coordinator of San Francisco's radical Gay Action coalition. "This born-again phenomenon on the right — as reflected by Anita Bryant — always has existed in American life. It used to be that sophisticated political people brushed it aside. But now we have one in the White House. Carter's being in office lends a tremendous credence and respect to Anita Bryant's style of attack."□

Gay Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

sexual preference, to live out their lives free of bias and discrimination, free of racism and oppression, in order to develop to their full human potential.

"The hidden dangers, the lies and the potential for violence created by Anita's crusade in Florida, ought now to be clear to us all. Just as she used the Bible to whip up a nationwide backlash of unfounded fears and open hostility against gay people, so too was the Bible used for centuries to justify the enslavement of Blacks. Bigoted, racist minds need not to be pushed too hard, need not be encouraged to blindly attack innocent victims. America has taught Black people that lesson already."

It took over four hours for the gigantic parade, replete with hundreds of banners, balloons, floats and gaudy-dressed participants, to march from the downtown financial district to the Civic Center.

Also, unlike previous years, women were much more prominent in last Sunday's event.

Responding to a call issue by parade organizers, many participants wore arm bands with inverted pink triangles — symbolizing the over 400,000 homosexuals put to death in Nazi concentration camps in World War II — inscribed with the words "Never Again."

Thousands of others placed flowers on the steps of City Hall as a memorial for Hillsborough.

As parade leader Charles Morris, publisher of the gay newspaper, the *Sentinel*, summed up:

"We made a statement in San Francisco and across the nation that gay people are not going to allow our human and civil rights to be stripped away from us, that we're going to be very visible."□

Blacks And Poor Key In Special S.F. Election

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

•District 7-58 per cent minority, 42 per cent Black; and

•District 9-59 per cent minority, 24 per cent Black, 24 per cent Latino.

All of these districts are located in the poorer eastern and southern areas of the city, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*, among them the predominantly Latino Mission District, the predominantly Black Western Addition, Chinatown and the Black Hunter Point, Portrero Hill districts.

Representatives from these districts will be community-based and more concerned with neighborhood problems rather than making San Francisco a tourist center and the financial/corporate capital of the West Coast, which has been the preoccupation of previous city administrations.

Jack Webb, chairperson of the successful 1976 drive for district elections, pointed out that since 1964, the city's bonded indebtedness has grown 220 per cent to $643 million, with only a fifth earmarked for the needs of residents.

"All this shows that the present board," Webb comments, "far from being the tight-fisted conservatives they claim to be, have placed the city in an incredible debt to serve the downtown tourist industry rather than homeowners and their needs.

"There was a $134,000 reduction in the Transamerica Pyramid property tax bill. . .", Webb continued, "while homeowners' taxes were getting increased. Something's wrong."

The respective campaigns for the upcoming August 2 special election for Propositions A and B are gaining steam. Labor, as in 1976, is solidly supporting district elections in alliance with grassroots organization in the city while the Democratic Party is in firm support of Moscone, Hongisto and Freitas. San Francisco 49er star Gene Washington has been enlisted to head the campaign against Proposition B.

Meanwhile, Barbagelata has chosen mainly to demean Moscone and Hongisto, another archenemy, at every available opportunity. The supervisor, hated by the city's Black and poor, has charged that the liberal Hongisto is encouraging alleged "terrorist" bombings, two of which have been aimed at him.

However, Hongisto has dismissed these charges as being "patently wild and absurb."

"The difference between the supervisor and myself," says Hongisto, "is that he doesn't know when to keep his mouth shut. He keeps encouraging further bomb threats by exercise of his own jaw muscle and inactivity of his own brain."

A development which may be crucial on August 2 is the coldness of the city's Black community towards the campaigns against A and B. Members of the Black Leadership Forum here, for example, have voted to take no stand on Proposition B until agreement is reached on an affirmative action hiring program for San Francisco's $1.5 billion sewer improvement project.□

Urban Removal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

sentatives say that if it is necessary to stop the project, they will file another suit against Dearborn Park Project.

Defendants in the suit are Juanita Krebs, U.S. Secretary of Commerce; Robert T. Hall of the Economic Development Commission; and Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic.

As the statement issued by the Coalition notes, "The Coalition has tried unsuccessfully for eight months to get the city to consider alternatives that would make their Overall Economic Development Plan and the resulting Economic Development Commission hold to federal guidelines.

"The city has shown itself unwilling to bend and, instead, is continuing to ignore the voice of the community in its determination of the future of this city.

"There is no question that the city of Chicago qualifies as a redevelopment area, but concentrations of unemployment and more economic stimulation are in communities that the city's Overall Economic Development Plan does not truly intend to benefit.

SUPPLEMENTS

"Instead, the OEDP is simply a plan for federal financial supplements for the Chicago 21 Plan, developing the Loop (downtown) and tearing down low and moderate-income communities, developing Dearborn Park as a middle and upper income area and letting other neighborhoods continue to decline and deteriorate.

"It is our position that though legally required, citizen participation and minority representation in the formulation of the Economic Development Program would have seized the question of the city's priorities. In effect, the city is attempting to get federal monies on the basis of our needs and our problems and then spend the money to line the pockets of large developers, corporations and banks while taking another step toward driving us out of the city.

"The 28-member Economic Development Commission includes only one Black person, no women, no Latinos and no one else who serves to represent the interests of the unemployed and underemployed in this city. . . These men do not carry the dreams and aspirations of Chicago's poor and working communities in their hearts.

"Failing negotiations, we have no other recourse but to take this battle for Chicago's future into the federal courts."☐

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

court." The law is therefore in the hands of the people because the government has taken billions from the poor to give to the rich (the pimps).

Robert Earl Warren
P.O. Box 2060
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

P.S. (Isn't it peculiar that crime is the only disease that is not treated until after the victim is dead?)

ANDY YOUNG: LACKEY FOR IMPERIALISM

The first time I met (by the newspapers) was in Selma, Alabama, when Martin Luther King was arrested. At the same time Malcolm X had been invited to speak at some conferences. The executive director of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference," the Reverend Andrew Young, went to meet Malcolm X and he told him, "Please don't provoke any type of incident." He also warned him that his presence might cause violence. Malcolm X listened to him, smiling, and he said to the secretary of the organization who had invited him, "Remember this, no one puts words in my mouth."

In the rally that was held in Selma, Malcolm X shouted: "I don't preach violence, but if someone uses violence against me, I will use it against him. . . The Whites should be happy that Martin Luther King is united with the people, because if he fails, other forces are waiting to take his place." Martin Luther King did fail, and with him his executive director, Andrew Young. Since then, Andrew Young has always gone against the Black movement that he says he represents and defends. The presence of Malcolm X was enough to demonstrate that he never was correct, that his position was not in agreement with the historical movement that was being lived.

When he worked with Martin Luther King, he was the negotiator with the Whites in Birmingham, St. Augustine, Selma, Chicago — all the "hot spots." When Martin Luther King died, Andrew Young said that the only salvation for Blacks was politics. But it wasn't the politics of the "United Afro-American Organization" of Malcolm X or the politics of the Black Panther Party.

When Andrew Young talked about politics being the salvation for Blacks, he was talking about the politics of personal salvation, the politics of a Black man who wanted to share the politics of the Whites. He ran for congressman in 1970 and lost. But he kept trying and in 1972 won. It was in Georgia, with a majority White vote, that he won.

Presently, Andrew Young is the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Carter has decided to fabricate a super-liberal democracy, based on human rights. . . .

If at any time (which have now been many), he speaks too loudly, making his "frankness" look like indiscretions in his declarations, don't pay attention to him, because he wants to fool us. He wants us to believe that he has political independence and that he has influence and power when, in reality, he is only saying what Carter wants him to say in front of the U.N.

Some of the "outspoken" declarations that Andrew Young has made are: "Great Britain has a racist history." Who doesn't know that? Who doesn't know that its colonies were based on slavery, that it ws the main supplier of slaves to the U.S. The traffic of slaves was so prosperous that Liverpool (an English port) became rich and prosperous. Who doesn't know that the prosperity of Manchester (manufacturing city of England) depended on the slaves of Texas, Alabama and Louisiana, where slavery was the backbone of the cotton production. If there weren't slaves in the production of cotton in the U.S., then there wouldn't have been the fabrics in the factories of Manchester. Was Andrew Young referring to this when he said that England had a racist history? If he had, he would then have to speak about the U.S. Without slavery in the U.S. there wouldn't have been cotton. Without cotton there wouldn't have been modern industry. It is slavery that gave value to the colonies; it is the colonies that have created a universal trade; it is universal trade that constitutes the conditions for big industry, and its concentration; therefore, forming monopolies, the basis of U.S. imperialism, whose representative to the U.N. is Andrew Young.

There is no doubt (says Karl Marx) that slavery was an economic aspect of enormous importance for England, the U.S. and others. This is what Mr. Young doesn't say. That is why when some U.S. journalists asked Fidel, "What do you think about the human rights of Jimmy Carter?" Fidel responded, "To speak of human rights, you must stop being a capitalist."

The newspapers say, "Ambassador Young justifies the presence of Cuba in Angola," that the presence of Cubans in Angola is positive, being that its armed forces are a stabilizing force in Angola. But has he said anything new? Something that demonstrates his political independence and orginality? No, absolutely nothing. He has said what Carter wants him to say.

Since the time Malcolm X came to Alabama, Andrew Young continues to represent the politics of the U.S. government, of the dominant class, of the corporations and multinationals. That is why he says nothing new. He tries to be "open" and "frank" with the people but instead he is plain ridiculous and a clown.

In Newsweek, March 28, it said that Andrew Young would like to be Vice-President. . . .What do you think?

Venceremos,
Telesford
Oakland, Calif.

"American Hunger"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

most fundamental beliefs."

An expatriot when he died in Paris in 1960 at the early age of 52, Wright, in *American Hunger*, begins were *Black Boy* artifically left off, when the author, as a young man, flees the terror of the South for the uncertainties and anxieties of life in Chicago.

In *American Hunger* Wright recalls an incident in which a Black named Shortly allowed White men to kick him for a quarter:

"I had stood aghast as Shortly offered himself to be kicked by a White man, but now, while working in Chicago, I was learning that even a kick was better than uncertainty. . .I had elected, in my fevered search for honorable adjustment to the American scene, not to submit and in doing so I had embraced the daily horror of anxiety, of tension, of eternal disquiet. I could now sympathize with — though I could never bring myself to approve — those tortured Blacks, who had given up and gone to their White tormentors and said: 'Kick me, if that's all there is for me, kick me and let me feel at home, let me have peace.' "

Certainly one of the most brilliantly written and moving sections of the book deals with Wright's growing disillusionment and eventual departure from the Communist Party, U.S.A.

In this regard, Wright transcends the usual communist/anti-communist dichotomy, for, as *American Hunger*, like *Black Boy* and *Native Son* demonstrate, as an author and as a Black man, he was clearly committed and dedicated to uplifting the human condition.☐

S.C. Teachers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

were not discriminatory, even though Blacks failed to do as well as others.

Last week, an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was entered contesting the use of written examinations for the hiring of teachers.

Opponents of the test argued that it fails to measure a teacher's classroom skills and relies exclusively on knowledge by reasoning.

About 39 per cent of South Carolina's teachers are Black in a state with a 31 per cent Black population. However, the high failure rate among Blacks on the teacher examination would severely limit the number of new Black teachers entering into the school system.☐



SAMORA MACHEL leading meeting of Mozambican militants during liberation war against Portugal.

Machel Condemns Rhodesia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Committee of the FRELIMO and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we solemnly declare that we firmly decided and are determined to put a stop to the crimes against our people and the violations against our sovereignty."

He called on the Mozambican armed forces to carry out in an exemplary manner their mission of defending the people's revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of guaranteeing the country's implementation of its international duty.

"The problem of Zimbabwe is a problem of the whole of Africa," he noted. He appealed to all the progressive and democratic forces and all the peace and freedom loving people to actively contribute to the triumph of the just cause of the Zimbabwean people.

The Mozambican President appealed for further isolation of the Smith regime by fully applying sanctions against Rhodesia and intensifying support for the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle for liberation.

According to the Mozambique Information Agency, President Machel, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and a special envoy of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda held talks in Nampula of Mozambique prior to the statement and discussed the development of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.☐

Supreme Court Denies Prisoners' Right To Unionize

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

shall expressed his belief that while the state can regulate the time, place and manner of inmate meetings, so they do not pose an immediate and substantial threat to security, it "cannot outlaw such assemblies altogether." The ruling went against a series of court decisions in various states.

Inmate unions, with limited rights, have been allowed in Rhode Island and Delaware. The ruling itself reversed a legal victory for a group of North Carolina inmates, the North Carolina Prisoners Labor Union where the state had upheld their right to organize.

In San Francisco, Willie Holder, an ex-prisoner and founder of the United Prisoners' Union, commented, "I'm disappointed but not surprised. This is, after all, a Nixon-appointed Supreme Court and a Supreme Court that would allow Nixon to be pardoned before he was tried for a crime he committed. . .It seems to go along with the times."

Mike Snedeker, legal counsel for the Prisoners' Union mented, "Those people (the Supreme Court) have been assaulting the Constitution for some time now. The Fourth Amendment is virtually gone. The Fifth is shaky and the First Amendment is in trouble."

In their decision the majority claimed that inmate unions would constitute a threat to prison security and control and would increase the risk of violence. But, as Marshall and Brennan pointed out, these unions were formed to provide inmates with peaceful channels of protest. Marshall also noted that the American Bar Association and other professional groups have favored recognizing prisoner unions as rehabilitative to inmates preparing to take part again in society.

Prison officials in California are pleased with the reactionary court decision.

California Department of Corrections (CDC) spokesman Phil Guthrie called the concept of collective bargaining "incompatible with the nature of prisons." Guthrie termed the decision "consistent, with the way we operate here already," reports the *San Francisco Examiner*.

In another ruling, the Supreme Court, with the same 7-2 vote, placed further restrictions on the availability of federal courts to inmates who argue that there are Constitutional flaws in their trials. The court ruled against a defendant who contended that incriminating statements he made to policemen were improperly presented as evidence against him.☐

Missionary Exposes Torture Of Guerrillas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

saw people who had been tortured in my hospital. I had the opportunity to observe several cases."

A common torture technique used by Rhodesian authorities, the United Church of Christ missionary said, is "to make people lie on the floor and beat them over the back or buttocks with a stick or hose."

Civilian Blacks suspected of cooperating with freedom fighters are often subjected to electroshock, Dr. Spray explained.

"They had a chair with a metal back hooked to an electrical outlet. The victim would sit in the chair and his feet would be placed in water. They'd simply switch on the current and switch it off," the American missionary said.

MT. SILENDA

Dr. Spray said he treated guerrillas at Mt. Silenda. "They all carried arms and were branded 'terrorists' by the government. I would not call them that. They were just young men, many of them students, who were concerned about their country," he said.

Confirming the widespread support that the liberation forces have among the masses of Zimbabwean people, Dr. Spray declared, "I can safely say that the majority of Blacks are behind the guerrillas. There is a possibility that there could be a civil war out there before too long..."☐



Zimbabwean victim of atrocity.

Anti-Apartheid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

stration and argue for an end to U.C. investments in fascist apartheid.

Speakers from the CUAA and local labor unions are also expected to confront the regents in this open meeting with facts on repression in South Africa, along with a suggested plan for reinvestment of U.C. funds.

The Santa Cruz planning meeting is for the purpose of planning a sustained, ongoing protest against U.C. investments in the Vorster regime and to closely coordinate the activities of campuses all over the state. More details concerning the time and place of the planning meeting will be made available later.

The anti-apartheid movement is rapidly growing throughout the country, leading to a rebirth of the student movement. Organizers of the July 16 protest stress that efforts will be made to show the interconnection between U.S. support of South African apartheid and the rising trend of reaction against student and poor working class people in this country.☐

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



FREE PEST PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

BPINS photos

EAST OAKLAND ORGANIZATION

DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM TO CLOSE — LACKS SUFFICIENT FUNDING

(Oakland, Calif.) - Charging Alameda County with providing funds insufficient for maintaining the extensive services it needs, East Oakland's Drug Awareness Program announced last week that it would shut down on June 30.

Kathy Embry, the 29-year-old director of the Program, located at 9502 E. 14th Street, talked with THE BLACK PANTHER about the situation confronting the Drug Awareness Program.

"For the past seven years, in spite of our funding, we managed to somehow provide quality services. But, with the way the problems in the community have increased and the increase in drug abuse, the money is so insufficient that the only thing we can do as workers here is to add to the total frustration of our clients' lives. None of us want to do that," Kathy said.

As a result, the staff, backed by the predominantly Black drug addicts who use the services of the Program, decided to close down.

Operating in East Oakland since 1971, the Drug Awareness Program is a community-based, nonprofit organization which, since 1973, has been funded by State Senate Bill Number 714, administered through the Alameda County Office of Substance Abuse. The past year the Program received some $49,000 from S.B. 714.

In addition, the Drug Awareness Program has an Employment Component, whose funds totaled some $66,000 during the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Services provided by the Program included counseling, both for youth and adults; a drug information hotline; crisis intervention; a court liaison program; a preventative education program; and a referral system.

Also, the program operated the only outpatient drug therapeutic community serving Black people in the Bay Area. The therapeutic community was concerned with a client's emotional needs as well as his or her educational and vocational needs.

Describing the role the Drug Awareness Program has played over the years, Kathy said, "We don't attempt to rehabilitate. To rehabilitate would mean to return an addict to a destructive lifestyle. The program is about therapy and treatment.

"There are three basic steps we use in our outpatient therapeutic community," Kathy continued. "First, the addict must learn to take care of him or her self. Second, you must learn to respect yourself, and third, love yourself. Most people who come here do none of these things."

As the only institution of its kind in East Oakland, the closing of the Drug Awareness Program will cause a serious void in the community. However, according to Kathy, who has worked in the Program since its inception, the shutdown is necessary.

"In order for us to do our jobs properly at this point in time, we have to stop. In order for anything good to happen in the future regarding drug abuse services, we have to stop providing them entirely," Kathy emphasized.

The loss of their jobs, however, does not mean that Kathy and the Drug Awareness Program staff will be idle. Already, a large number of people in the community, concerned over the closing of the Program, are organizing. Kathy predicts that in the next fiscal year the community may convince the county to provide adequate funds, thereby reopening this vital community program.□





KATHY EMBRY, director of East Oakland's Drug Awareness Program, criticizes Alameda County officials for failing to realize the dangers of drug abuse.

BPINS photo